CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH
The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH
THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK
Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY
JOHN SIMS, M. D.
FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXVII. — 38

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their bluſhing heads,
But, e'er the cloſe of parting day,
They wither, ſhrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic ſkill hath made,
Nor ſcorched by ſuns, nor killed by ſhade,
Shall bluſh with leſs inconſtant hue,
Which ART at pleaſure can renew. LLOYD.

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No. 1502

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1. 1812.

Syd.m Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

TRITONIA LONGIFLORA (β. γ.). LONG-FLOWERED TRITONIA.

****

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1275.

OBS. *Omittitur notari in prædicto charactere quod ſtamina interdum recto-trifaria. In* IXIA *filamenta ad pedem limbi uſque adnata, in* TRITONIA *a fauce tubi ſemper libera.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *longiflora; (flos regularis;)* foliis ſubbinis gramineo-enſatis, nervoſis; caule ſæpius ramoſo, terete, altiore; ſpica pluriflora, erecta, parum divergente; ſpathæ valvis tubo floris pluries brevioribus, iſometris, exteriore integra rarius dentato-fiſſili; corolla macrius tubata, erecta; tubo recto, ſubclavato, triquetro, limbi radiis 4—5ies longiore; limbo erecto, ſtellatim explanato, laciniis lineari-oblongis; ſtaminibus trifariis, faſciculato-rectis; antheris fauci incluſis, filamenta ſubæquantibus; ſtylo aut ſtaminibus æquali vel longius citra faucem protenſo. *G.*

(α.) corolla ochroleuca, externe rubeſcens; antheræ atropurpureæ. *G.*

TRITONIA *longiflora. Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 227. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 91. *Nobis infra No.* 1275, *verſo folio in Spec. Enum. (excluſo De la Roche,* Rochenſi *apponendo.)*

IXIA *longiflora. Hort. Kew.* 1. 58. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 34. *Curt. ſupra No.* 256*; (excluſo paſſim* GLADIOLO longifloro *Thunbergii et Linnæi filii.)*

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 23*; (unice vero quod ad plantam in paginæ calce dictam;) tab.* 7. *fig.* 1.

HEXAGLOTTIS. *Ventenat. Decas nov. gen.* 6. 3.

(β.) corolla ſulphurea; minor; tenuior. *G.*

TRITONIA *tenuiflora. Nob. ſupra No.* 1275, *verſ. fol. in Spec. Enum.*

IXIA *tenuiflora. Vahl. Enum.* 2. 66. *n.* 36 *?*

I. *longiflora.* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 203; *(excl. var.* α.*)*

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus. Jacq. Coll. Suppl.* 24. *Ic. rar.* 2. 263. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 111; *(tantummodo quoad var. α; excluſis De la Roche, Thunbergio, et Linnæo filio.)*

(γ.) corolla ochroleuca concolor; antheræ flaveſcentes partim de fauce prominulæ. *G.*

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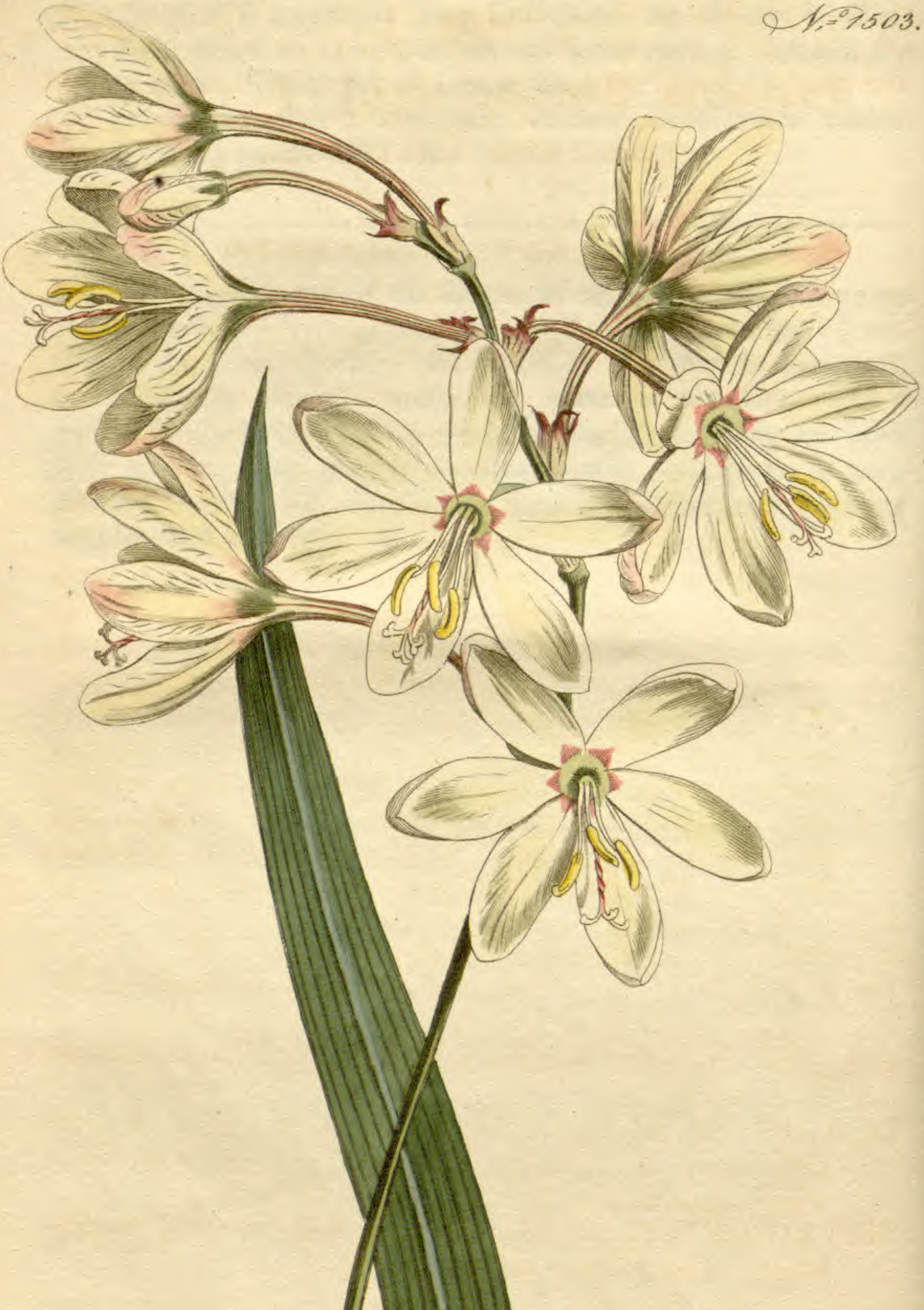
* * *

In the enumeration of the ſpecies of this genus, in No. 1275 of this work, we have quoted De la Roche's plant for a ſynonym of the above ſpecies; and ſeparated our preſent variety β, as ſpecifically diſtinct, under the name of *tenuiflora.* On a review of the living plants, we think ourſelves wrong on both theſe points. The preſent detailed ſpecific characters, in each of their articles, will abundantly ſhew the diſtinctions between *longiflora* and *Rochenſis.* G.

No. 1503.



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TRITONIA ROCHENSIS (α.) BENDING-FLOWERED TRITONIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1275.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *Rochenſis ; (flos regularis ;)* foliis pluribus (4—6), gramineo-enſatis, nervoſis ; caule altiori, tereti, ſubſimplici vel paniculatim ramoſo ; ſpica pluri-multiflora, laxa, divaricata ; ſpatha brevi, valvis iſometris exteriore integra ; corolla recurvato-hypocrateriformi ; tubo clavato-gracili, tereti, ſtriatulo, arcuate deflexo, ſpatham aliquoties excedente, limbi laciniis ſeſquilongiori ; fauce obſoletius dilata ; limbo ſubnutante, rotato, laciniis ſubcuneato-ellipticis, concaviuſculis, venoſis, intimis ſubanguſtioribus, extimis nunc emarginatis ; ſtaminibus trifariis fauce excluſis, citra medium limbum protenſis ; anthera filamentis aliquoties breviori ; ſtigmatibus ſupra antheras recurvatis. *G.*
(*α.*) caulis ſubſimplex ; limbus amplior. *G.*
(β.) caulis paniculato-ramoſus ; limbus anguſtior. *G.*
IXIA *paniculata ;* caule paniculato, tubo floris longiſſimo arcuato. *De la Roche Diſſ. Pl. Nov.* 26. *n.* 14. *tab.* 1.
I. *longiflora ;* polyſtachia tubis corollarum longiſſimis nutantibus. *Berg. cap.* 7.
GLADIOLUS *longiflorus. Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 22. *Prod.* 8 ; *(vix tamen Supplem. Linn. aut Syſt. Veg. Murr. qui potius* TRITONIAM capenſem *Ni· ſuperioris* 618. *ſpectat.)*
SISYRINCHIUM africanum ramoſum foliis nervoſis, floribus longis, tubo donatis. *Herm. Afr.* 21.

The nearly-allied ſpecies *longiflora*, *Rochenſis*, *capenſis*, and *pallida*, are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope; have oblately rounded bulb-tubers, which ſometimes produce others at the end of their roots ; and all flower nearly at the ſame time. *Pallida (ſee above in the enumeration of the ſpecies in the*

ſecond page of No. 1275) differs from *longiflora* and *Rochenſis*, in having a white corolla, a ſtriate tube, an irregular limb, the upper middle ſegment being twice broader than the others, and anthers that are collaterally and not trifariouſly placed; from *capenſis (ſee above*, *No.* 618) in having the outer valve of the ſpathes equal to the inner, and blunt and tridentate, while in that this is much longer than the inner, and ſharp-pointed and entire. The GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* of the SUPPLEMENTUM of the younger LINNÆUS ſeems rather to belong to *capenſis* than either of the other three, the ſpathe being deſcribed as linear. The plant from which the drawing was made was imported by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, and bloomed in their collection at Hammerſmith in Auguſt laſt. *G.*

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IRIS PRISMATICA. NEW-JERSEY IRIS.

****

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1496.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *priſmatica; (imberbis; ſubbiflora; rhizoma horizontale;)* foliis paucis *(ſubtrinis)*, radicalibus, anguſte lineari-enſatis, nervoſo-ſtriatis, uno caulem ſimplicem teretem glabrum aphyllum enodem ſubſuperante; ſpatha ſubtrivalvi, valvis externis herbaceis, navicularibus, conduplicantibus *(infimo nunc longiſſimo in folium procreſcente)*, pedunculo triquetro ac quam germen priſmaticum pluries longiori duplo brevioribus; capſula oblongato-priſmatico utrinque anguſtato, angulis ſubalatim extenuatis; *flos omnino* virginicæ *(ſupra No.* 703) *minor tamen ac pallidior. G.*

IRIS *priſmatica*, imberbis, caule ſolido tereti folia æquante, foliis anguſtiſſimis longis, capſulis elongato-priſmaticis utrinque acutis. *Purſch. MSS.*

Leaves, in the ſpecimens we ſaw, from ſix to eight inches high, and little more than two lines in breadth; *ſcape* dotted over with purple. We are inclined to believe it to be a mere variety of *virginica*, a ſpecies which we ſometimes find varying with peduncles to the full as long as in the preſent plant; and ſometimes with a ſtem many times ſhorter than the leaves, and quite ſimple; our figure (in No. 703) was taken from a large ſpecimen, and in rather too early a ſtage. We have however followed Mr. PURSCH (by whom it was diſcovered and lately introduced) in conſidering it as ſpecifically diſtinct. Found in North-America, growing in deep ſwamps in New-Jerſey, near Egg-Harbour.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen which bloomed in July laſt, at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith, at the ſame time with two varieties of *virginica*; which are alſo ſaid to be natives of the boggy parts of North-America. *G.*

No. 1505.

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NARTHECIUM AMERICANUM AMERICAN NARTHECIUM.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (erecta G.) nuda, infera, ſexpetala (hexapetalo-partita G.) *Filam.* lanata. *Capſ.* trilocularis. *Sem.* arillo ſubulato longitudine capſulæ ejuſque fundo infixa. *Wahlenberg Flor. Lappon.* 78. *Capſ.* (dimidiatim velata G.) ſupera, oblonga et valde acuminata (ſtylo roſtratim continuo præfixa G.), 3-loc: 3-valv:, diſſepimenta valvis contraria a ſe invicem quod ad maximam partem libera; marginibus internis incraſſatis et inferne a diſſepimento ſolutis atque in columnam mediam confluentibus. *Receptaculum* nullum: *ſemina* (plurima erecta G.) in fundo ſinguli loculamenti (vel potius imbricatim columnæ intra ſua loculamenta G.) affixa. *Arillus* linearis utrinque ſubulatus, longitudine totius capſulæ, extremitate inferiore in fundo capſulæ affixa altera ad apicem capſulæ pertingente, perſiſtens, in medio ſemen fovens et maturitate e latere demittens. *Semen* oblongum. *Wahlenberg loc. cit.*

OBS. Herbæ *perennes;* radix *fibroſa;* folia *collaterali-diſticha, gramineo-enſata;* caulis *altior, ſimplex, folioſus;* inflor. *ſpicatim racemoſa, erecta;* pedicelli *uniflori, bibracteati,* bractea *una in caule altera in pedicello ſita;* cor. *perſiſtens, externe herbacea, patens;* ſtam. *incluſa, erecta;* anth. *erectæ, lineares, retrocurvandæ;* ſtigma *ſimplex.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARTHECIUM *americanum;* racemo interdum interrupte ſpicato, laxo; bractea una caulina pedicellum amplexante, altera inferne pedicellari (nec ſuperne ac in *oſſifrago*) paleaceo-ſetacea; lana filamentorum breviſſima. *G.*

Leaves in the *fertile faſcicle* 7—8, ſhort, decreaſing from lower ſubradical ones to upper cauline ones that become mere bractes, in the *ſterile faſcicle* fewer, but much longer; *ſtem* round, ſtrict, ſimple, glaucous; *corolla* pale yellow on the inner ſide; *filamentous pubeſcence* much ſhorter than in the European *oſſifragum,*

to which however the plant bears the ſtrongeſt reſemblance throughout; differing chiefly in being altogether ſmaller, ſomewhat yellower in the leaf and ſtem, in not having one of the bractes ſituated above the middle, but nearly at the baſe of the pedicle, in having a corolla of a much paler yellow colour; and yellow inſtead of vermilion-coloured anthers; the interrupted or broken raceme is not a conſtant character, as we have learned from the ſpontaneous ſpecimens ſhewn us by Mr. PURSH; by whom it was found in North-America, in boggy ſituations, from Quebec to Lake Miſtaſſin; plentifully at Quaker-Bridge, in New-Jerſey. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made had been imported by Mr. LYON, in 1811.

In our faſciculus for the preceding month, we had given this plant for the NARTHECIUM *glutinoſum* of MICHAUX. In ſo doing, we had entirely relied on the authority of Mr. PURSH, a learned, acute, and zealous Botaniſt, with whoſe abilities the world is likely ſoon to become more ſatisfactorily acquainted, by a Flora of North-America; which he has now in the preſs. He had ſhewn the plant to Dr. BARTON, a very eminent American naturaliſt, the friend, and ſometimes the companion of MICHAUX in botanical excurſions, and that gentleman had aſſured him of its being the plant we gave it for; add to this, that he had found it in abundance in the diſtricts mentioned as the places of its abode by MICHAUX; who, if this is not the plant, has omitted to record it at all. Yet when we were lately ſhewn a ſpontaneous American ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, of a TOFIELDA (the NARTHECIUM of JUSSIEU) which had been noted by Mr. DRYANDER, as the probable N. *glutinoſum*; we own the above authority loſt all weight with us, and we regretted that we had been decided by collateral evidence, however ſtrong, againſt that contained in an author's deſcription of his plant. The ſpecimen, beſides a more immediate coincidence as to genus, has the rough clammy ſcape aſcribed to his ſpecies by MICHAUX; a character which, as we obſerved in our former account, was wanting in our plant, and which we now find to be equally wanting in the ſpontaneous ones of Mr. PURSH. Conſidering it as diſtinct from *oſſifragum*, we have aſcribed to it the preſent name; the ſpecies being unnoticed in any work known to us. We ought to obſerve that Mr. PURSH, as well as ourſelves, have been always fully aware that the NARTHECIUM intended by MICHAUX, was that of JUSSIEU, and not the preſent; and this we had from the firſt ſtated as our chief ſcruple, when we applied to Mr. PURSH; but he remained, and ſtill does remain confident that he is right. He may be ſo; but the evidence of MICHAUX himſelf would not now convince us, that our plant was that which he had in view when he inſtituted his NARTHECIUM *glutinoſum*. G.

CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDA. FOUR-CLEFT CALOTHAMNUS.

Claſs and Order.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Staminum phalanges 4—5, petalis oppoſita (aliquæ nunc vel connatæ vel ſteriles). *Antheræ* baſi inſertæ, lineares. *Capſ.* 3-locularis, polyſperma, incluſa et connata calycis tubo incraſſato baſi adnato (ramo). BROWN.

Specific Character.

CALOTHAMNUS *quadrifida;* floribus quadrifidis, phalangibus 12—15andris, foliis glanduloſo verrucoſis: adultis fructibuſque glabris. *Brown in Hort. Kew. v. 4. inedit.*

CALOTHAMNUS* is the name of a genus ſeparated from MELALEUCA, by M. LABILLARDIERE; which Mr. BROWN has adopted, though without limiting it, as that author has done, to ſuch ſpecies as may have certain bundles of the ſtamens ſterile. The above generic character includes ſeveral ſpecies, all of which are very ſimilar in habit, and have their anthers attached to the filaments by the baſe, a circumſtance that diſtinguiſhes them from the true Melaleucas, in all of which the anthers are incumbent, or attached to the filament at ſome point between the two extremities. The ſpike of flowers in the CALOTHAMNI always looks one way, and does not ſurround the ſtem as in the MELALEUCÆ.

This ſhrub is a native of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New-Holland, where it was found by Mr. BROWN, on the expedition under Captain FLINDERS, and introduced by him into the royal garden at Kew, in the year 1803.

Communicated to us from their richly-ſtocked nurſery at Stockwell-Common, by Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, to whom we feel much obliged by the readineſs they always ſhow to aſſiſt our botanical enquiries. Flowers in June and July. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe.

---

* Καλὸς θάμνος, a beautiful ſhrub.

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No. 1507.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.r 1. 1812. F. Sansom Sc.

BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA. BLUE-BERRIED BILLARDIERA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, foliolis calycinis alterna. *Stigma* ſimplex. *Bacca* ſupera, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

BILLARDIERA *longiflora*; corollis cylindricis, baccis ſubgloboſis toruloſis glabris.

BILLARDIERA *longiflora*; pedunculis ſolitariis, unifloris; foliis lævibus; petalis longiſſimis margine introflexis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 64. *tab.* 89.

This is the third ſpecies of BILLARDIERA already figured in this work (vid. No. 801 and 1313); and is, in our opinion, the moſt deſirable of the three, being a freer grower, having foliage of a livelier green, and long pendulous flowers ſucceeded by bright blue berries.

The fruit of theſe plants appears to us to afford the beſt ſpecific characters; in *ſcandens* the berries are oblong and downy; in *mutabilis* nearly of the ſame ſhape and quite ſmooth; in *longiflora* altogether different, both in ſhape and colour, being nearly globular, grooved, and, when ripe, of a fine violet-blue; in *fuſiformis*, which we have not yet ſeen, tapering toward the point and downy.

Theſe ſhrubs are all of them climbers, but unfortunately the one which has excluſively the name of *ſcandens* or *climbing* is the leaſt ſo of any of them, frequently remaining a humble plant, and ſhewing but little diſpoſition to twine; whilſt our preſent ſpecies catches hold of every thing within its reach. We have here another example of the inconvenience of naming a newly diſcovered plant from any quality it may chance to poſſeſs, however excellent ſuch names may be when all the ſpecies of a genus are known, as this very property may be ſtill more remarkable in ſeveral other undiſcovered ſpecies. Native of Van Diemen's-Iſland. Plants raiſed from ſeeds ripened in this country will moſt probably be eaſily naturalized to our climate. Introduced by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers from July to Auguſt, and ripens its fruit in the latter month and September. Propagated by cuttings, and by ſeed.

PLATYLOBIUM TRIANGULARE. TRIANGULAR-LEAVED FLAT-PEA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bracteatus bilabiatus: labio ſuperiore bifido, rotundato, maximo. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Legumen* pedicellatum compreſſo-planum, dorſo alatum, polyſpermum. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 4. *p.* 266. nondum edito.

Specific Character.

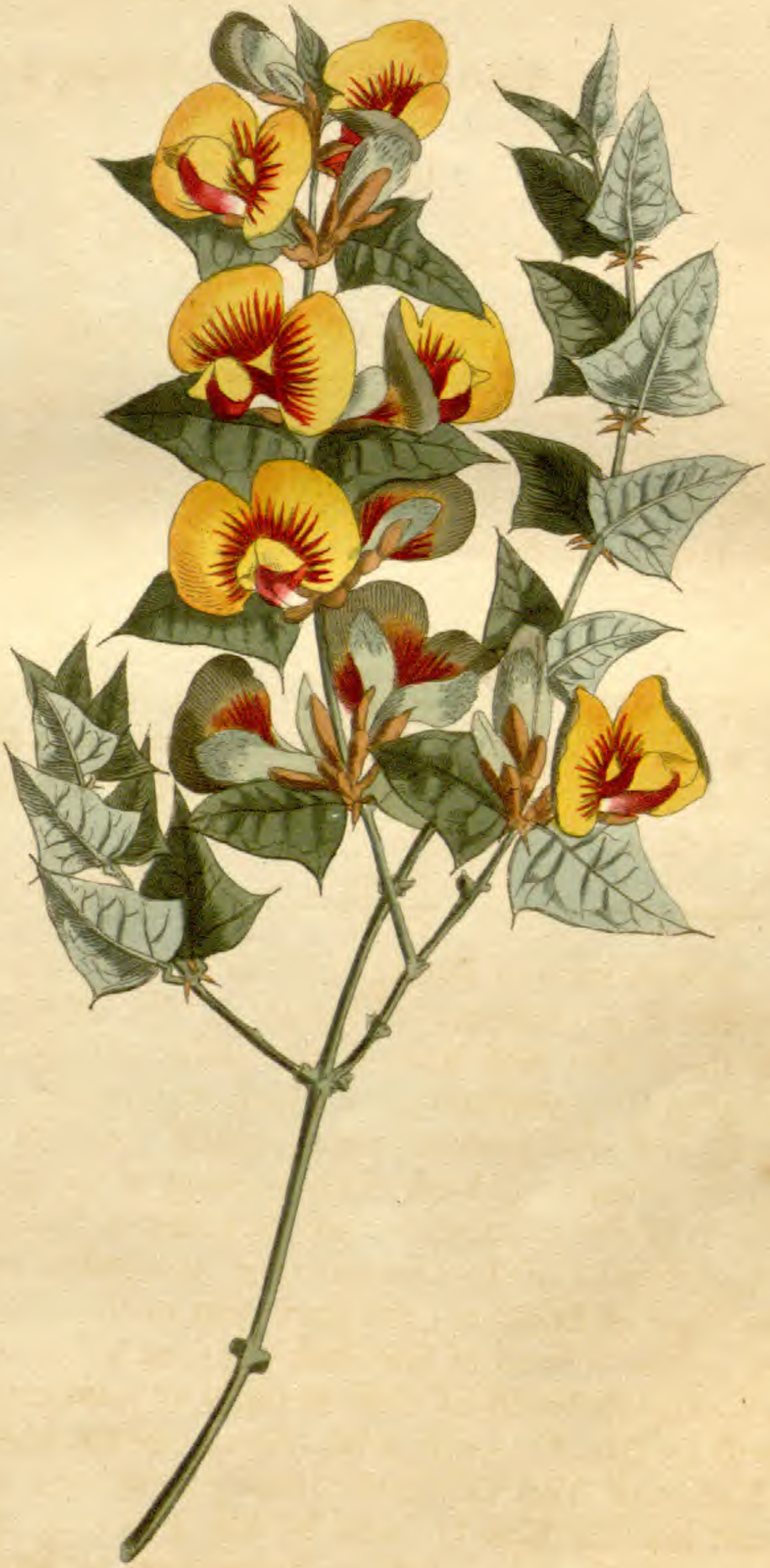
PLATYLOBIUM *triangulare;* foliis deltoideis ſubhaſtatiſve: angulis ſpinoſis, pedunculis baſi apiceque bracteatis medio nudis, legumine calycem aliquoties ſuperante. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. *p.* 266.

The ſeparation of BOSSIÆA from PLATYLOBIUM has limited very much the number of ſpecies of the latter. We know of only three that will now come under this genus, P. *formoſum*, No. 469. P. *parviflorum*, of which we intend ſoon to give a figure, and our preſent plant, which was not known to Dr. SMITH when he publiſhed his account of the genus in the ninth volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society.

The flowers of PLATYLOBIUM *triangulare* are leſs brilliant than thoſe of *formoſum;* the back part of the vexillum being of a ſlate colour inſtead of fine dark red; on which account the buds are totally deſtitute of that richneſs of colouring ſo much admired by Mr. CURTIS in his account of the latter.

Native of Van Diemen's Iſland, from whence it was introduced into the Kew Garden, by Mr. BROWN, in the year 1805. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by ſeeds, which rarely come to maturity in this country; and not being eaſily increaſed in any other way, will probably never be very common. Out of Kew Garden we have not obſerved it in any collection, except that of Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS in Hackney, by whom it was communicated to us.

No. 1508.



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No. 1509.

Syd^m Edwards Del.

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F. Sansom sculp.

ASTER LIRATUS. FLUTED-STEMMED STARWORT.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Calycis* imbricati ſquamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character.

ASTER *liratus;* caule fruticoſo lirato, foliis alternis petiolatis lanceolatis bullatis repando-dentatis ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus paniculatis, antheris exſertis.

The ASTER *liratus* is a native of New-Holland; grows erect with few branches, and bears its white flowers in panicles, ſometimes terminal and ſometimes lateral. The *ſtem* and *branches* are grooved, naked at the lower part, but downy whilſt young. The *leaves* grow on ſhort peduncles, are lanceolate, veined, and the interſtices between the veins raiſed on the upper ſurface and concave underneath, margin repand, ſlightly indented and recurved, which gives them the appearance of being more toothed than they really are, tomentoſe on the under ſide, ſometimes white and ſometimes ferruginous; intenſely and durably bitter, when chewed, though the firſt taſte is ſlightly acid and acrid.

Our drawing was made at Mr. KNIGHT's exotic nurſery in the King's-Road, and we received ſpecimens of the ſame from Mr. LODDIGES.

Flowers in June and July. May be propagated by cuttings. Requires to be kept in the greenhouſe during the winter.

No. 1510.

rdm Edwards Del

Pub by Curtis Walworth Dec 1 1812.

J. Sansom Sc

POMADERRIS ELLIPTICA. OVAL-LEAVED POMADERRIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. turbinatus, 5-fidus. *Pet.* 5, fornicata, ſtaminibus oppoſita. *Capſ.* cocculis tribus, membrana operculatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POMADERRIS *elliptica;* foliis ovalibus ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus paniculatis ſubumbellatis, calicibus lævibus.

POMADERRIS *elliptica;* foliis ovalibus ſubtus tomentoſis, florum capitulis ſubumbellatis paniculatis. *Labillard. Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 61. *t.* 86. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 23.

CEANOTHUS *diſcolor. Ventenat Hort. Malmaiſ.* 58.

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby with upright ſtiff branches. *Leaves* oval, more rounded at the baſe than at the point, quite entire, or ſometimes a little undulated at the margin: *petioles* three or four times ſhorter than the lamina, tomentoſe and white underneath, of a duſky green above. *Stipules* two, ſubulate, inſerted within the petiole, deciduous. *Flowers* in a ſomewhat umbel-formed panicle, axillary, and terminal. *Calyx* top-ſhaped, of a pale yellow colour, ſmooth, border five-cleft, finally revolute. *Corolla* five-petaled; *petals* clawed, concave, with a criſped margin. *Stamens* erect, equalling the petals. *Anthers* oblong, incumbent. *Germen* half-inferior. *Style* deeply three-cleft. *Stigmas* capitate. The *Fruit* we have not ſeen.

M. VENTENAT, whoſe plant we ſee no room to doubt being the ſame with ours, conſiders it as belonging to CEANOTHUS, and does not ſuppoſe it to be the ſame with POMADERRIS *elliptica* of LABILLARDIERE.

To which genus this ſpecies really belongs, or whether there be ſufficient grounds for ſeparating POMADERRIS from CEANOTHUS, not having had an opportunity of examining the fruit, we cannot take upon ourſelves to decide.

Our deſcription was taken from a plant ſent us by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, in May 1811; the drawing from one at Mr. WHITLEY's Nurſery, Old-Brompton, ſome years before. Native of Van Diemen's-Iſland. Introduced by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the year 1805.

Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Is conſidered as a greenhouſe ſhrub, but in a ſheltered ſituation would probably bear our winters very well.

No. 1511.

Syd.m Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1812.

F. Sansom

BIGNONIA UNCATA. HOOKED-TENDRILLED TRUMPET-FLOWER.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Nm. 1398.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BIGNONIA *uncata;* foliis conjugatis glaberrimis, cirrhis petiolo longioribus apice trifidis aduncis, calycibus ſpathaceis ſubbilabiatis aggregatis.
BIGNONIA *uncata. Bot. Repoſ.*
CLEMATIS myrſinites, amplioribus foliis, americana tetraphyllos. *Pluk. Alm.* 109. *t.* 163. *f.* 2. ?

This is an evergreen hot-houſe ſhrub; the *leaves* vary much upon the ſame plant, ſome being ovate-acuminate, others lanceolate, ſmooth on both ſides, margin ſomewhat undulated and recurved, oppoſite, conjugate with a tendril between them, which, before it divides into three hooked claws, is longer than the footſtalk of the leaflet. The large *flowers* are yellow when firſt expanded, but when they begin to fade turn to a reddiſh colour. *Calyx* ſpathe-like, ſplitting on one ſide and ſometimes becoming ſomewhat bilabiate; and therefore probably belonging to the genus SPATHODEA of BEAUVOIS, but not having ſeen the fruit, from which only theſe plants can be naturally claſſed, we rather leave it under BIGNONIA.

PLUKNET's figure without flowers probably belongs to this, as we judge from the length of the tendrils, which in BIGNONIA *Unguis* are much ſhorter, and divided into three claws to the baſe.

Native of the Weſt-Indies, from whence it was introduced by Lord SEAFORTH. Our drawing was taken from a fine plant that flowered in the ſtove of the Comteſſe DE VANDES, at Bayes-Water, in June laſt.

No. 1512.

Sm Edward Del F. Sanſom Sc Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1812

SATYRIUM CARNEUM. GREAT-FLOWERED CAPE SATYRIUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, ringens, petalis cum labello baſi coalitis, ſupremum fornicatum poſtice bicalcaratum. *Anthera* ſtylo elongato ſub ſtigmate terminali adnata.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SATYRIUM *carneum;* foliis orbiculatis nervoſis, bracteis cucullatis apice coloratis corollis majoribus, galea magna carinata, labello petalis anguſtiore.

ORCHIS *carnea;* bulbis indiviſis, corollæ galea bicalcarata, bracteis erectis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. *v.* 3. *p.* 294.

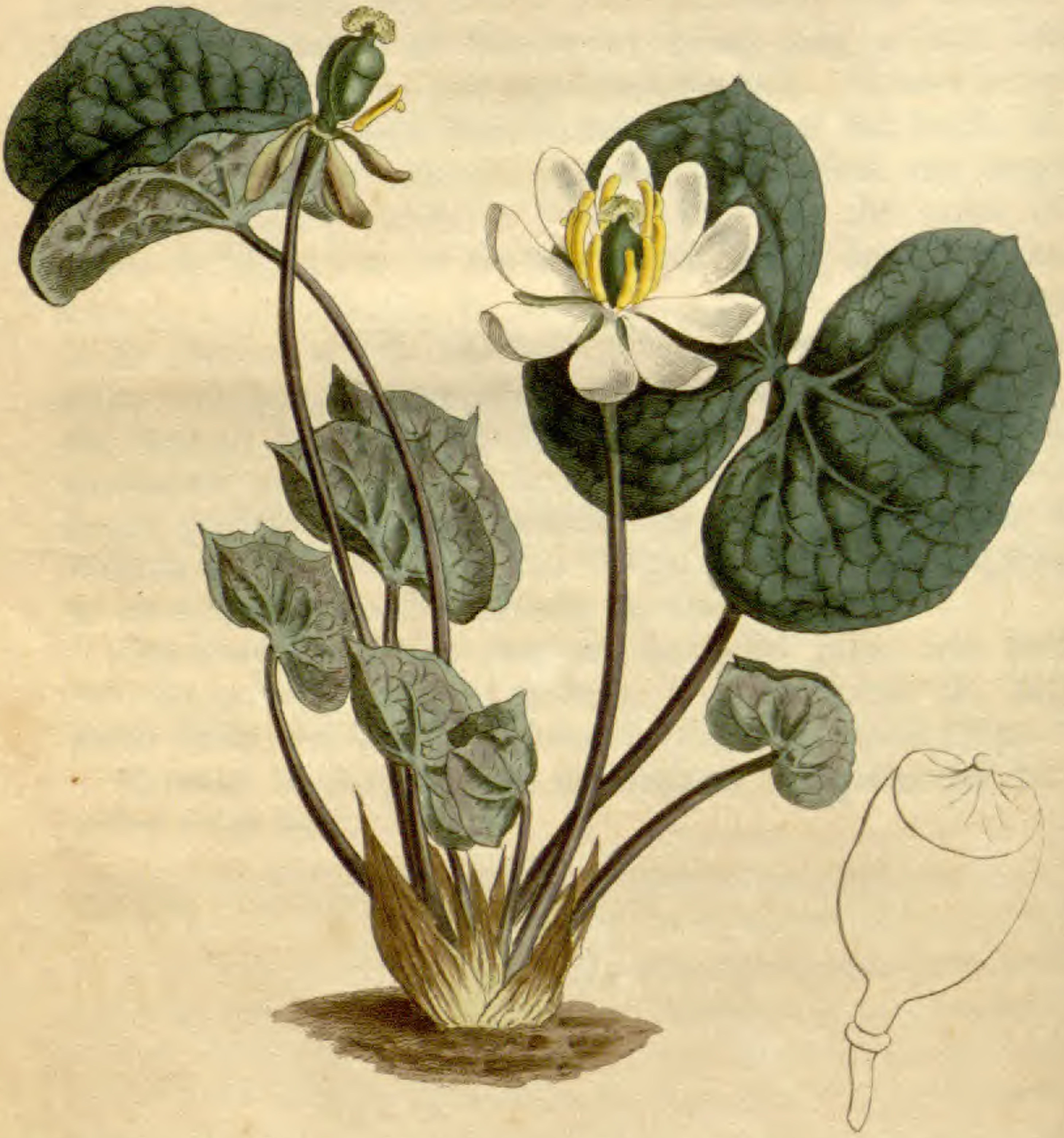
The genus SATYRIUM of THUNBERG, adopted by SWARTZ and WILLDENOW, is limited to ſuch of the *orchideæ* as have two ſpurs at the back of the flower, as in the ORCHIS *bicornis* of LINNÆUS; all the SATYRIA of LINNÆUS are conſequently referred to other genera. The ſpecies recorded by SWARTZ are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and make a very natural and diſtinctly marked genus; but perhaps it would have been better to have applied a new name to it, rather than one which has been ſo long given to plants having flowers whoſe ſtructure is different, even though the latter ſhould be properly united to other genera.

The SATYRIUM *carneum* is one of the moſt ſpecious of the family, forming a denſe ſpike of a foot or more in length. The bottom *leaves* are orbicular, many-nerved, having the interſtices filled up with a glandulous parenchyma; upwards they become gradually more oblong with longer petioles applied cloſe to, but not embracing the ſtem; uppermoſt, though diſtinct from, approach more to the nature of the *bractes* which embrace the ſtem, are nerved and croſſed with reticular veins, are of a paler colour than the leaves, and red at the tips and margins, eſpecially the ſuperior ones. The *galea (labellum*, according to BROWN) is large, helmet-ſhaped, with a projecting undulated and revolute point, keeled at the back, and having a double ſpur, rather longer than, and applied cloſely to, the germen; the other five laciniæ are nearly alike lanceolate and keeled: the lower one *(labellum* of SWARTZ) being only a little longer, narrower, more fleſhy and rigid than the reſt. *Germen* incurved, not twiſted, ſix-ribbed from a continuation of the keels of the laciniæ. *Style* or *columna* incurved, cylindrical the length of the galea, with a bilabiate termination; but the point of the upper lip appears to be the true *ſtigma*, being the only part that ſecretes a viſcid fluid; the lower lip is probably the termination of the *filament*, which otherwiſe adheres its whole length to the ſtyle. *Anthers*, two membranous ſacs hanging pendulous from the baſe of the lower lip of the columna: each ſac contains a two-lobed yellow pollen maſs, connected by an erect and exſerted pedicle; by theſe pedicles the pollen maſſes may eaſily be drawn out of the ſacs, and if applied to the real ſtigma, but at no other part, adhere firmly thereto.

Our drawing of this rare and beautiful plant was made at Mr. GRIFFIN's, South-Lambeth, who imported it, amongſt many other curious bulbs, from the Cape of Good-Hope.

Flowers in Auguſt and September. Requires to be protected from froſt.

No. 1513.



Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Decr. 1. 1812. F. Sansom Sc.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA. BARTON'S JEFFERSONIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-(raro 3—4) phyllus, coloratus, deciduus. *Cor.* 8-petala, incurvo patens. *Stam.* germen ambientia. *Capſ.* obovata, ſubſtipitata, 1-locularis, infra apicem ſemicircumſciſſe dehiſcens. *Sem.* plura, oblonga, ad baſin arillata, dorſo capſulæ affixa.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

JEFFERSONIA *diphylla. Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 418.
JEFFERSONIA *binata. Barton in Tranſ. Amer. Soc.* 3. *p.* 342.
JEFFERSONIA *Bartonis. Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 237.
PODOPHYLLUM *diphyllum. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *p.* 489. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1141. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 287.
PODOPHYLLI vel NELUMBONIS ſpecies foliis reniformibus, in petiolis longiſſimis erectis e radice immediate egreſſis, binatim diſpoſitis, ſubtus glaucis: fructu magno coriaceo luteſcente uniloculari, per maturitatem ad apicem operculi inſtar horizontaliter dehiſcente: ſeminibus oblongis lucidis ſpadiceis. *Clayton, No.* 854. *Gronov. Fl. Virg. 4to. p.* 81.

LINNÆUS, who never ſaw the flowers of this plant, heſitated whether he ſhould unite it with PODOPHYLLUM or SANGUINARIA. MICHAUX, BARTON, and WM. BARTRAM, were probably the firſt Botaniſts who examined it whilſt in flower; and they all agreed in conſidering it as a genus diſtinct from, though nearly allied to, both theſe genera. Dr. BARTON impoſed on it the name of JEFFERSONIA, adopted by MICHAUX in his Flora of North-America, and by PERSOON in his Synopſis. And as this ſeparation appears to us to be required by the ſtructure of the ſeed-veſſel, we can do no other than follow theſe authors;

notwithſtanding LINNÆUS's name has been retained in the Species Plantarum of WILLDENOW and the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. If it were not to be conſidered as a diſtinct genus, it would ſurely unite better with SANGUINARIA (No. 162 of this work) than with PODOPHYLLUM.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, and which flowered in the collection of the importer, Mr. LYONS, in April laſt, had nine petals and nine ſtamens; but from the obſervations of BARTON and MICHAUX, eight is the uſual number. After the fall of the flower, in a rich ſoil and ſhady ſituation, the footſtalks riſe to a foot or more in height. It is a native of Virginia and Penſylvania, but not common in either ſtate.

No. 1514.

Sydm. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Decr. 1. 1812.

IRIS SPURIA (ε) DESERTORUM. SWEET-SCENTED BASTARD IRIS.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1496.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſpuria. Vid. Char. Spec. infra No.* 1515.
(α.) *major.* Corolla cæruleſcens. *G.*
IRIS *ſpuria. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 58. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 14. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 32. *Jacq. Flor. Auſtr.* 1. 6. *tab.* 4. *Pallas. It.* 2. 456. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *ed.* 2. 1. 115. *Desfont. Atl.* 1. 38. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 239. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 237. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 140. *Georgi beſchr. des ruſſ. Reichs v.* 4. *pars* 3. 670. *Marſch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 32. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 349.
IRIS *ſpuria.* (α.) *Nobis ſupra No.* 1131; *in Synon. et calce textus.*
I. *halophila. Supra No.* 875.
I. *ſpathulata. Lam. Encyc.* 3. 300.
I. *maritima. Lam. Flor. Franç.* 3. 497.
I. foliis anguſtis prima Cluſii. *Hort. Eyſt. Œſt. ord.* 3. *fol.* 4.
I. anguſtifolia major cærulea. *Park. Par. tab.* 185. *fig.* 2.
I. ſylveſtris maritima narbonenſis. *Lob. Ic. tab.* 68. *Ger. Emac.* 56. *f.* 3.
I. tenuifolia Michelfeldenſis ſpontanea. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 729. *cum. Ic.*
(β.) *minor.* Corolla purpureo-cæruleſcens. *G.*
IRIS *ſpuria.* (β.) *Nobis ſupra No.* 1131; *in Synon. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 115.
I. *ſpuria. Curtis ſupra No.* 58. *Flor. Dan. tab.* 734.
I. anguſtifolia purpurea marina. *Park. Parad.* 184.
(γ.) *ochroleuca.* major; corolla albido-luteſcens. G.
IRIS *ſpuria.* (γ.) *Nobis ſupra No.* 1131; *in Synon. et calce textus.*
I. *ochroleuca. Linn. Mant.* 175. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 13. 79 *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 22. *Trew. Ehret.* 56. *tab.* 100. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *ed.* 2. 1. 115. *Curtis ſupra No.* 61. *Lam. Encyc.* 3, 301. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 141. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 350.
I. *orientalis. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 9. *Icon.* 103. *tab.* 154

IRIS anguſtifolia tripolitana. *Park. Parad. tab.* 185. *fig.* 1.
I. tripolitana. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227.
(δ.) *halophila.* minor; corolla ſulphureo-luteſcens. G.
IRIS *ſpuria.* (δ) *Nobis ſupra No.* 1131.
I. *halophila. Pallas. It.* 2. *app.* 99. *et* 3. *app.* 63. *Tab. B.* 13. *fig.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *ed.* 2. 1. 115. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 141 (halophylla.) *Georgi beſchr. des ruſſ. Reichs v.* 4. *pars* 3. *p.* 671. *Id. in nachtr.* 256.
I. *ochroleuca. Marſch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 32.
I. *ſalſa. Pallas. loc. cit. pars* 2. *lib.* 2. 461.
I. *Guldenſtædtii. Lepech. in act. petropol.* 1781. 1. 292. *tab.* 8. *Georgi beſchr. des ruſſ. Reichs v.* 4. *pars* 3. *p.* 670.
(ε.) *deſertorum.* minor; corollæ laciniæ intimæ cæruleæ, extimæ ſulphureo-palleſcentes; ſpathæ foliorumque vaginæ pube breviſſima (vix niſi tactui ſenſili) pruinatæ. *G.*
IRIS *ſpuria.* (ε.) *Nobis ſupra* 1131; *in Synon. et No.* 1514.
I. *deſertorum. Guldenſtadt. Flor. Cauc. ined. apud Georgi. l. cit.* 672 *Herbar. Pallas. penes Dom. A. B. Lambert. exempl. hortens.*
I. anguſtifolia purpurea verſicolor. *Park. Parad.* 184. 4.?
(ζ.) *ſtenogyna.* minor; corolla albeſcens. *G.*
IRIS *ſpuria.* (ζ.) *Nobis infra No.* 1515.
I. *ſtenogyna. Lil. a Redoutè* 310; *in textu.*
I. *Gar leri.* (Lys de Gawler.) *Eod. in Icone.*
I. *Guildanſtaditii (Guldenſtædtii.) Donn Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. 17.

For further account of the ſpecies, ſee the following article (No. 1515). The bloom of the preſent variety is exceedingly fragrant, a circumſtance in which it differs from the others; but the ſame diſagreeable and peculiar ſmell is perceived on breaking or bruiſing its foliage as in the reſt. Said to be found in the ſandy deſerts of the oriental departments of the Ruſſian empire, where it grows on the ſides of the larger rivers.

The drawing was taken from a plant that flowered laſt July in Mr. MIDDLEMIST's Nurſery, Shepherd's-Buſh. Hardy; of eaſy cultivation; and ſeeds freely. The moſt deſirable of all the varieties known to us, on account of its very grateful fragrance. *G.*

No. 1515.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1812. Sydm Edwards Del. F. Sanſom Sc.

IRIS SPURIA (ζ.) STENOGYNA. CREAM-COLOURED BASTARD-IRIS.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1496.

Specific Character and Synonym.

IRIS *ſpuria; (imberbis; ſubtriflora; foliatura diſticho-enſata; rhizoma horizontale;)* foliis pluribus, anguſtius lorato-attenuatis, caule deformius ſubtereti geniculatim flexuoſo foliolis ſpathaceis vaginato ac ſæpius erecto-ramoſo longioribus aut rarius ſubbrevioribus; ſpatha plurivalvi, herbacea, ventricoſius lanceolata, convoluto-conduplicante, tubum floris tranſeunte; germine longius pedicellato, ovato-oblongo, ſulcato-hexangulari, in collum caſſum attenuato; corolla biformi; tubo cyathiformi hexagono, tam germen quam limbus pluries breviori; limbi laciniis iſometris, baſi membrana brevi connexis; extimis rotato-divaricatis, ſpathulato-oblongis, unguibus ellipticis concaviuſculis intus plica lutea longitudinali rotundato-prominula velutino-pubeſcente interſectis ac baſi utrinque intra marginem caruncula dentiformi filamentum includente ſtipatis lamina ſubovato-rotunda reflexa duplo longioribus; intimis clavato-lanceolatis, parum anguſtioribus, erectiuſculis, inferne convoluto-anguſtatis; ſtigmatibus recte ſubtenſo ungui ſubæqualibus, extimo labio bilobulato-exciſo, intimi ſegmentis recurve divergentibus. *G.*

IRIS *ſpuria. Vide ſynonymiam generalem, ſupra No.* 1514.
IRIS *ſpuria; ζ;* ſtenogyna. *Nob. ſupra No.* 1514. *in Syn.*
IRIS *ſtenogyna. Lil. a Redoutè* 310*; in textu.*
IRIS *Gawleri. (Lys de Gawler.) Eod. in Icone.*
I. *Guildanſtaditii (Guldenſtædtii). Donn. Hort. Cant. ed.* 6. 17.

In the preceding article (No. 1514) we have reduced to one as many plants as have afforded to others five diſtinct ſpecies; leaving to each its former ſpecific name, as a mark of its variety, along with the immediate ſynonymy; for the uſe of thoſe who

differ from us, and are competent to find ſpecific diſtinctions for each. They are all met with in various parts of the continent, from Denmark to Siberia, from the South of France to Mount Caucaſus; near which mountain both the blue and yellow ones were diſcovered by Mr. MARSCHAL of Bieberſtein, who ſays they differ from each other in nothing but colour. They are likewiſe natives of the Coaſt of Barbary. All are ſaid to affect either maritime ſituations, or ſuch inland ones as are moiſt and have the ſoil impregnated with ſalt. Mr. DONN ſpeaks of the preſent variety as a native of Germany; but we do not know on what authority. Monſ. REDOUTE is incorrect in attributing to the corolla of this variety a tube any ways longer than in that of the others. By ſpeaking of the *enlarged part* of this portion of the flower, we ſee that he has taken the neck of the germen for a part of the tube. Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen ſent us by Mr. DONN from Cambridge, where it blooms in the Botanic garden about July. The flower is ſcentleſs. For further obſervations on the ſpecies, ſee No. 1131.

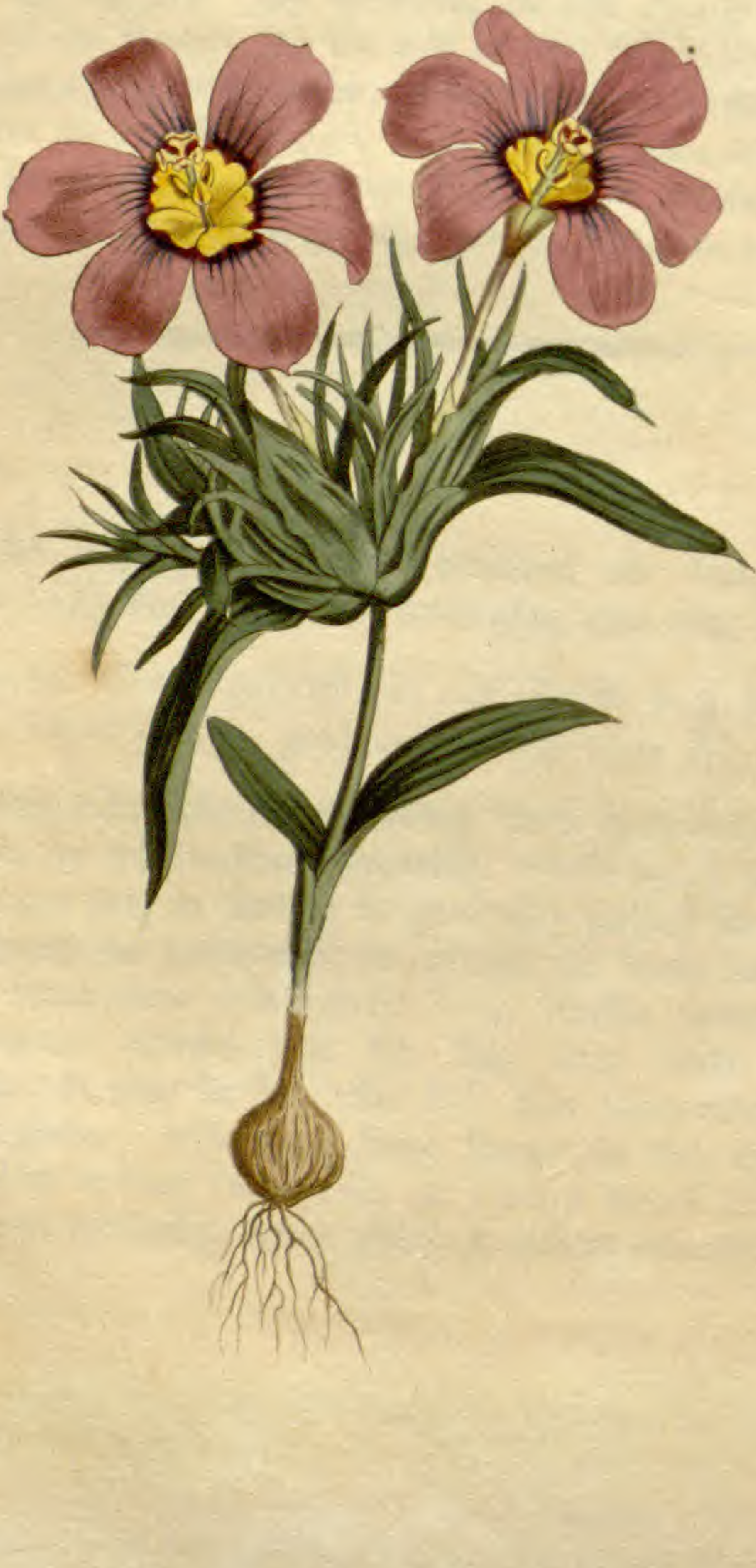
NOTES.

To the ſynonyms already aſcribed to IRIS *ruthenica* in numbers 1123 and 1393, the following one may be added:

IRIS *verna. Georgi beſchreib des ruſſ. Reichs v.* 4. *pars* 3. *p.* 670.
*Nec tamen Linnæi, quod videndum in textu N*i. 1393.

The above ſpecific name having been erroneouſly applied to this plant, by the Ruſſian naturaliſt, whoſe work we have cited; may account for its having ſo generally paſſed for the Linnæan *verna* among our gardeners, to whom the ſeeds have been probably at ſome time tranſmitted from Ruſſia under that name. Mr. PURSH thinks that he has met with *ruthenica* in America. It may be ſo. But ſtill that plant could not be the Linnæan *verna;* which we have ſhewn in No. 1393 either to be a ſmaller variety of *criſtata*, or a plant much nearer allied to that than to *ruthenica*, from which it differs eſſentially. *G.*

No. 1516.



Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec 1. 1812. F. Sanſom Sc.

GALAXIA OVATA (γ.) PURPUREA. PURPLE-FLOWERED GALAXIA.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1208.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GALAXIA *ovata. Vide char. ſpec. ſupra No.* 1208.
(α.) major lutea. *G.*
GALAXIA *ovata. Nobis ſupra tab.* 1208.
GALAXIA *grandiflora. Bot. Rep. tab.* 164.
GALAXIA *ciliata. Perſoon Syn.* 1. 41.
(β.) minor lutea. *G.*
GALAXIA *ovata. Thunb. Nov. Gen. Pl.* 2. 51. *cum ic. Cavan. Diſſ.* 6. 341. *t.* 189. *fig.* 2. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. tab.* 291. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 94. *Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 246.
(γ.) minor purpurea. *G. Jacq. Ic. tab. cit.*

For an account of the ſpecies ſee above No. 1208. The drawing of the preſent variety was made from a plant imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whoſe conſervatory at South-Lambeth it flowered laſt ſummer. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1208. l. 7, ab ima pag. *pro* "longifoliam" *lege* "longifloram."

No. 1517.

Sydm Edwards Del. F Sansom sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1812.

LACEHNALIA RACEMOSA. STARCH-LACHENALIA.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide N^is. 745, 854, 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *racemoſa ; (flos mediæ magnitudinis ;)* foliis trinis, lorato-lanceolatis, inferne vaginantibus, a ſupino puſtulatis, ſcapo brevioribus ; racemo numeroſo, laxo, erecto ; bracteola pedicellis pluries breviore ; pedicellis erectis, filiformi-complanatis, flori ſubæqualibus longioribuſve ; corolla nutante, curtim cylindrico-campanata, imo gibboſa ; laciniis extimis parabolicis, ſub tertiam brevioribus, dorſo proxime infra apicem callo notatis ; internis patulis, ſpathulato-ligulatis, planis, binis ſummis recurvo-divaricatis apice rotundatis ſæpius denticulatis, infima convoluto-concava protenſiore ; ſtaminibus imo corollæ fundo infixis, lacinias internas æquantibus, declinatis ; antheris incumbentibus, ſagittato-ovatis ; germine ſubulato-trilobo, elliptico ; ſtylo lacinias extimas æquante, triquetro-ſetaceo, curvulo, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa ſimpliciſſima. *G.*

Approaches very near to the *puſtulata* of No. 817 of this work, but has three leaves inſtead of two, and which are ſhorter than the ſcape, as well as of a broader lanceolate ſhape than in that; the corolla is of clear white, and has a ſtrong ſcent, preciſely reſembling that of the Starch-Hyacinth (MUSCARI *racemoſum*); but in *puſtulata* has no ſcent, and is of an opaque greeniſh white colour; here the pedicles are as long or longer than the flower, in that nearly four times ſhorter; here the outer ſegments of the corolla are a full third ſhorter than the inner, in that ſcarcely a fourth; here alſo the lowermoſt inner ſegment is remarkably narrowed; and the ſtyle ſeems to be generally ſhorter than in that; but this laſt is a very uncertain character, or rather none at all. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it has been lately imported, by the honourable W. HERBERT, with whom it flowered laſt May, in his collection at Mitcham. *G.*

No. 1518.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

CLERODENDRUM TOMENTOSUM. DOWNY CLERODENDRUM, or CUMBERLAND TREE.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus (nunc 5-dentatus). *Cor.* tubo cylindrico: limbo 5-partito, patenti laciniis ſubæqualibus. *Stam.* juxta faucem inſerta, adſcendentia. *Bacca* pyrenis 4 monoſpermis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLERODENDRUM *tomentoſum;* foliis ellipticis acutis integris calycibuſque tomentoſis, corymbis congeſtis. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 510. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. *p.* 64. *inedit.*
CLERODENDRUM *tomentoſum. Bot. Repoſ.* 597.
VOLKAMERIA *tomentoſa. Vent. Malm.* 84.

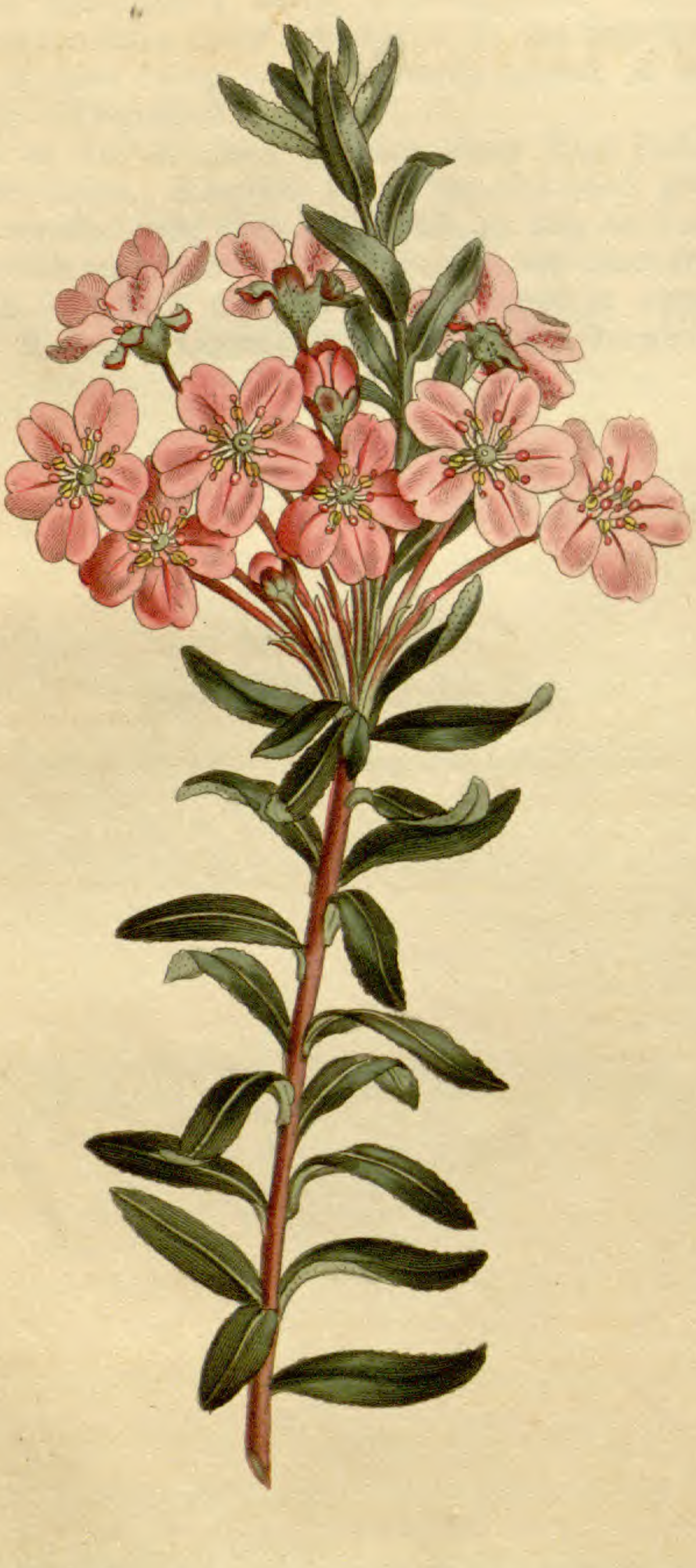
DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, erect, with us ſeldom exceeding two or three feet in height. *Leaves* oppoſite, petiolated, oblong-ovate, for the moſt part quite entire, but occaſionally jagged with here and there an irregular tooth, covered with a ſoft down on both ſides, thicker on the under, net-veined, margin callous. *Infloreſcence* in oppoſite ſubtrichotomous cymes. *Bractes* ſmall, rounded, ſoon falling off. *Calyx* inferior, campanulate, with a five-cleft, hollowed, acute border. *Corolla* white: *tube* long, ſlender: *limb* five-cleft: *laciniæ* ovate, entire, ſoon revolute: *Stamens* 4, didynamous: *filaments* longer than the corolla, inſerted above the middle of the tube, at firſt ſtraight, but ſoon rolled back all one way: *anthers* didymous, erect-incumbent. *Germen* orbicular, four-knobbed at the point: ovula 4. *Style* longer than ſtamens: *ſtigma* acute, bifid. It ſeldom matures its fruit with us; but when it does, the calyx enlarges, becomes fleſhy, and coloured. The whole plant, not excepting the corolla, is covered with a ſoft pubeſcence.

Ventenat's figure in the Jardin de Malmaiſon ſeems to have been taken from a weakly flowering plant. Mr. Brown has even expreſſed a doubt whether it be the ſame ſpecies, on account of there being others ſo nearly related, as not to be very eaſily diſtinguiſhed.

Native of New-Holland, growing about Port-Jackſon, alſo within the tropics. Requires the ſhelter of a good greenhouſe. Flowers readily, even when very ſmall, as may be ſeen by our figure, which repreſents the whole ſhrub it was taken from.

Blooms in March and April. Introduced in 1794 by Sir Joseph Banks. Communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons.

Nº 1519.



s Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1813. F Sansom Sc.

DIOSMA FRAGRANS. AROMATIC DIOSMA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, ſupra germen. *Capſ.* 3, ſ. 5, coalitæ, *Semina* calyptrata.

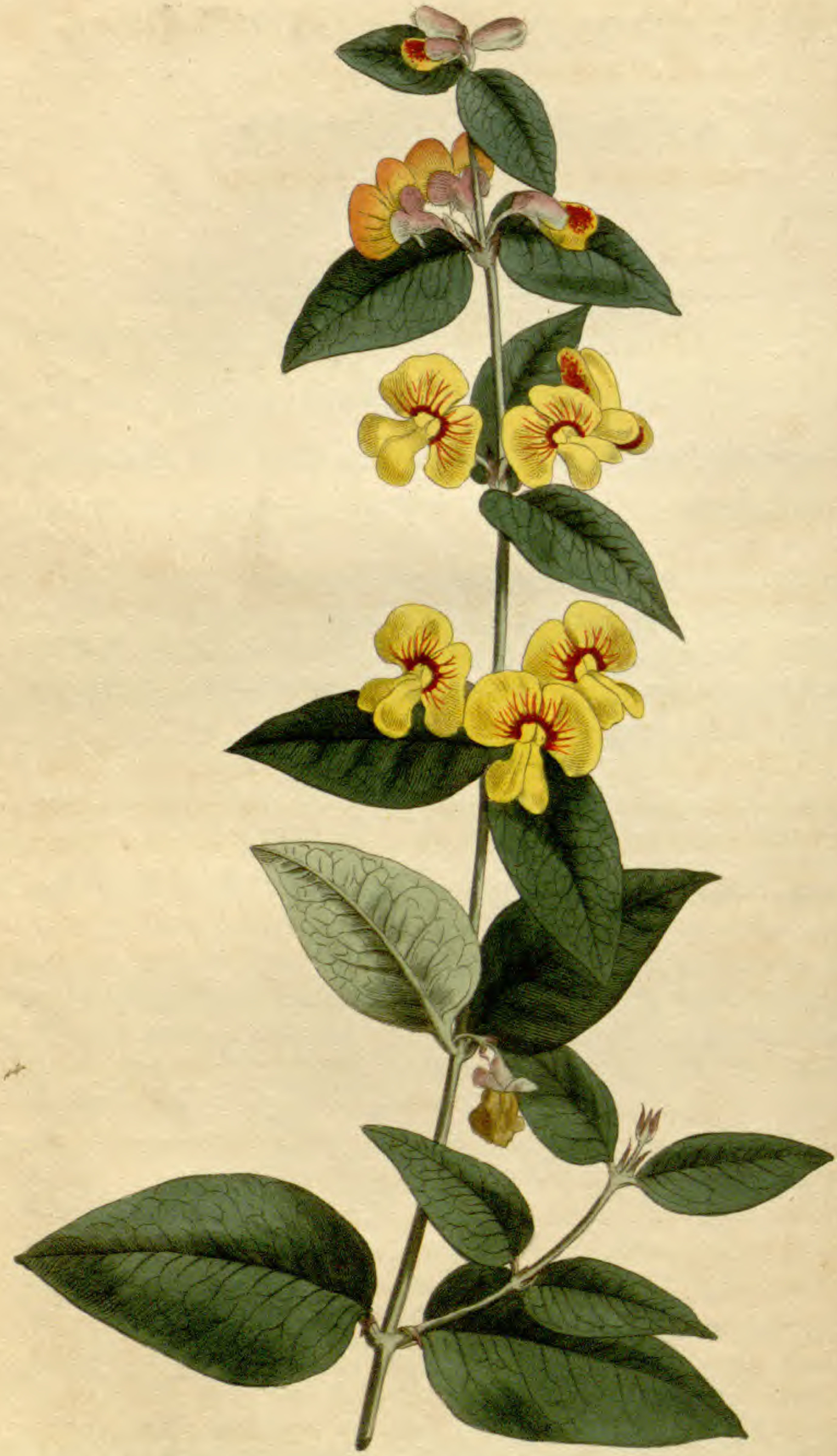
Specific Character and Synonym.

DIOSMA *fragrans;* foliis ovato-oblongis glanduloſis ſparſis, pedunculis glutinoſis aggregatis ſubterminalibus foliis bis longioribus, petalis emarginatis.

DESCR. *Shrub* two or three feet high, with erect twiggy *branches*. *Leaves* ſcattered, oblong, obtuſe, with a cartilaginous mucro, glandular denticulate margin, ſmooth, deep green on the upper ſurface, glaucous underneath, with two irregular rows of glandular dots, petiole very ſhort, inſerted into a ſtipular abutment. *Flowers* aggregate, terminal, but having a young ſhoot frequently extending beyond them, ſhewy, roſe-coloured. *Peduncles* two or three times longer than the leaves, crimſon, clammy, having two ſmall ſubulate bractes near the baſe. *Calyx* covered with glands: *ſegments* patent, obtuſe. *Petals* obſoletely crenulate, emarginate. *Nectaries* or barren *filaments* longer than the fertile ones, and both crowned with a crimſon gland. The whole plant is very aromatic, without any admixture of the foxy ſmell ſo offenſive in ſeveral ſpecies; and is otherwiſe one of the moſt deſirable of the whole genus.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in May, June, and July. Propagated by cuttings. Firſt raiſed from ſeeds ſent by Mr. NEVIN, Collector to GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. by Mr. KNIGHT, now of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, Little Chelſea, by whom it was communicated to us.

No. 1520.



Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

PLATYLOBIUM PARVIFLORUM. SMALL-FLOWERED FLAT-PEA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bracteatus, bilabiatus : *labio ſuperiore* bifido, rotundato, maximo. *Stamina* omnia connexa. *Legumen* pedicellatum, compreſſo-planum, dorſo alatum, polyſpermum. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLATYLOBIUM *parviflorum ;* foliis lanceolato-ovatis, germine ciliato glabriuſculo, bracteis glabris, pedicello leguminis calycem ſuperante. *Brown Mſſ. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 266.

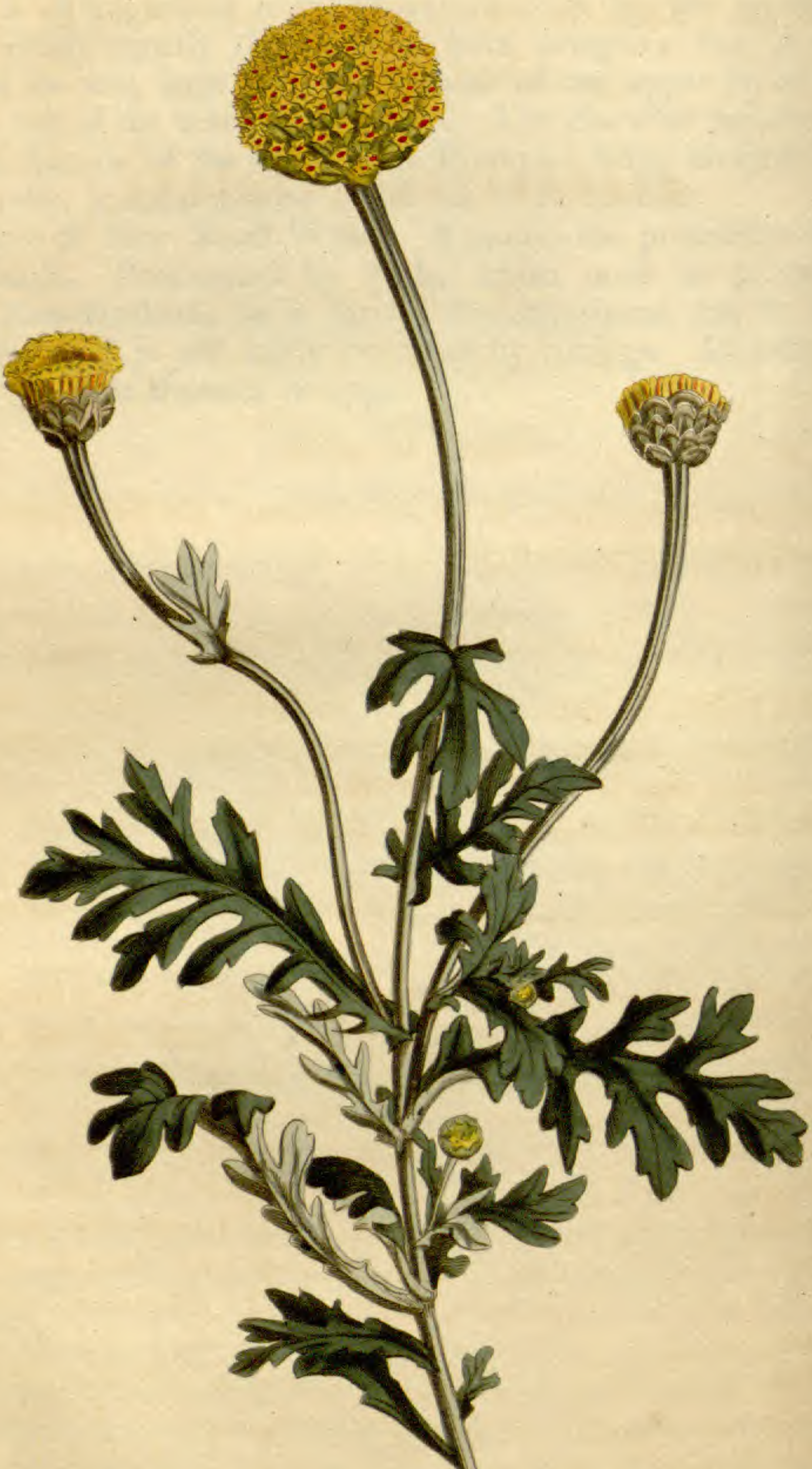
PLATYLOBIUM *parviflorum ;* foliis lanceolato-ovatis germine glabro. *Smith Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 18. *et Tranſ. Linn. Soc. v.* 9. *p.* 302. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 302.

Dr. SMITH, in the ninth volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, informs us, that this ſpecies of PLATYLOBIUM flowered at Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD'S, at Kenſington, in 1799; and our drawing, which was executed about that time, was probably taken from the very plant alluded to. Being poſſeſſed of ſomewhat leſs beauty than the *formoſum*, it was, perhaps, not ſo carefully attended to, and ſeems to have been ſoon loſt. It has only been within theſe two years that we have again obſerved it in our gardens, and it is at preſent far from being common.

We have now given the whole of the ſpecies of PLATYLOBIUM recorded in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, viz. *formoſum* (No. 469.), *triangulare* (No. 1508.), and the preſent plant: all the others referred to this genus belong to Bossiæa, which is diſtinguiſhed from Platylobium by the legumen being nearly equally thickened at both margins; and by the want of the very large rounded diviſions of the upper lip of the calyx, and of the bractes at its baſe. The character mentioned by Dr. Smith of the legumen of Bossiæa being divided into many cells, is unfortunately found not to be conſtant.

Native of New South-Wales. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe. Propagated by ſeeds, which muſt be procured from New-Holland, as it rarely, if ever, ripens any in this country, and is not eaſily increaſed by cuttings. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1792.

No. 1521.



Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan 1. 1813.

F. Sanſom Sc

PYRETHRUM INDICUM. EAST-INDIAN FEVERFEW.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* marginatus. *Cal.* hemiſphæricus, imbricatus, ſquamis margine ſcarioſis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

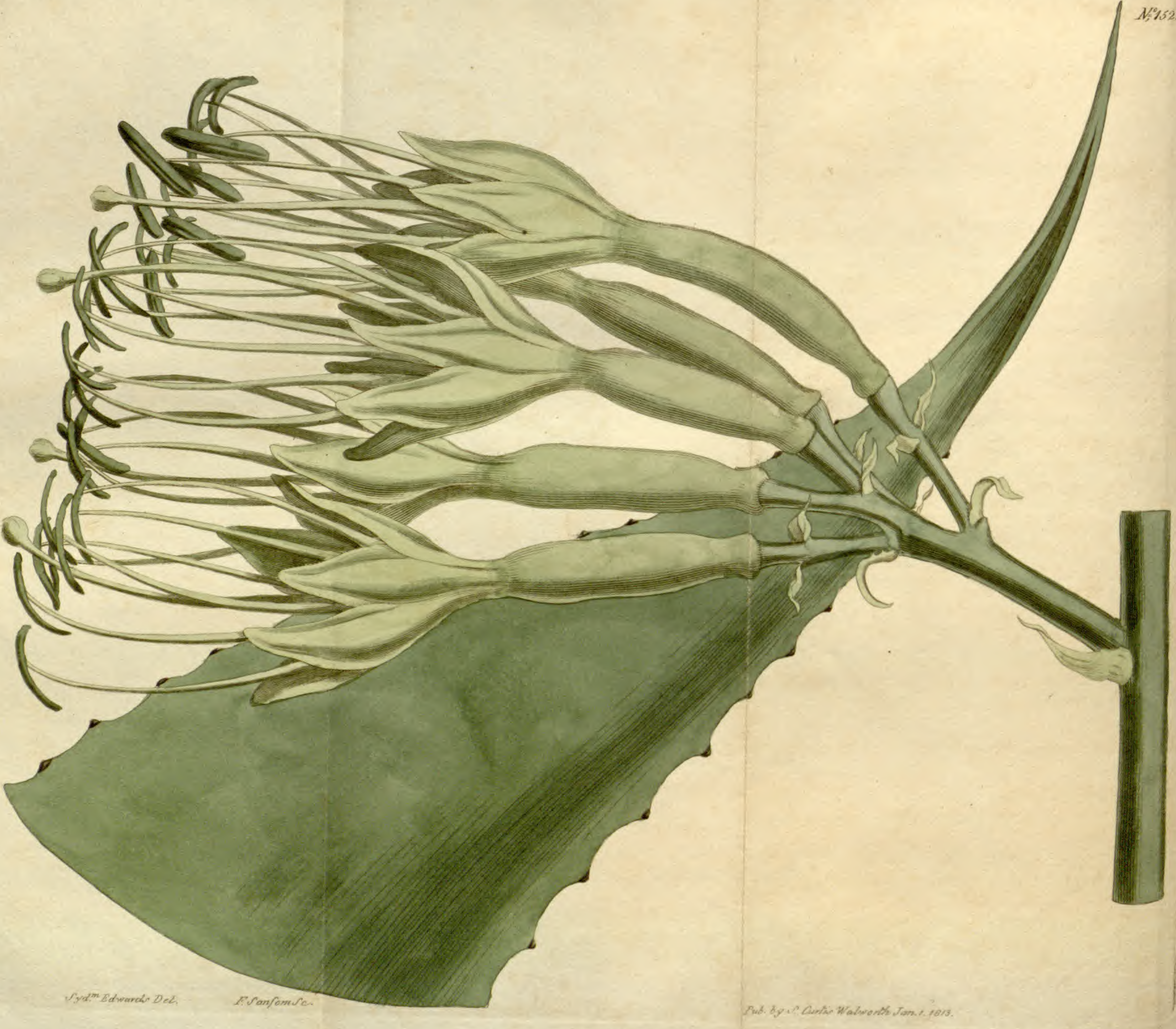
PYRETHRUM *indicum;* foliis pinnatifidis: pinnis inciſo-dentatis, pedunculis longis ſubnudis unifloris, ſquamis calycinis obtuſis, ſeminibus tetragonis.
PYRETHRUM *indicum.* *Roxb. Mſſ. No.* 2090.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* erect, 1—2 feet high, branched, rounded, glaucous: *branches* alternate. *Leaves* alternate, pinnatifid with the ſegments irregularly inciſed: teeth generally obtuſe, ſometimes ſlightly acute, paler underneath. *Flowers* ſolitary, terminal on long, rounded, ſmooth peduncles. *Calyx* hemiſphærical: *ſcales* imbricate with a ſcarioſe margin, obtuſe. *Florets* of the diſk yellow, five-toothed; of the ray moſt generally wanting, when preſent ſhort, three-toothed, bright yellow. *Seeds* four-ſided, incurved, marginated. *Receptacle* convex, naked, dotted.

Having neglected to make any memoranda at the time, our deſcription is in great meaſure borrowed from Dr. ROXBURGH's manuſcripts and fine drawing of the plant in the library at the India-Houſe.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies, cultivated by Dr. ROXBURGH in the botanic garden at Calcutta, by whom ſeeds were ſent to AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Eſq. Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by the Comteſſe de VANDES, from her fine collection at Bayes-Water. Flowers in June.

No. 1522.



Sydm. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1813.

AGAVE LURIDA (α.) BROAD-LEAVED VERA CRUZ AGAVE.

* *

Generic Character.—Vide ſupra No. 1157.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGAVE *lurida*; *(ſubcaudeſcens;)* foliis glaucis dentato-ſpinoſis; caule paniculato; racemulis laxe faſciculatis; corolla horizontali, limbo turbinato-patulo, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis; germine cylindraceo corollam æquante, prope baſin conſtrictiore; ſtaminibus ſtyloque dimidio magiſve exſertis; ſtigmate capitato-trilobo, antheras tranſeunte. *G.*

AGAVE *lurida. Hort. Kew.* 1. 472. *ed.* 2. 2. 302. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 193; *(excluſo in ultimis duobus Jacquino.) Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

AGAVE *Vera Cruz. Mill. ed.* 8. *n.* 7.

ALOE americana ex vera cruce foliis latioribus glaucis. *Hort. Beaumont. p.* 4; *(nec ut Millero perperam H. L.)*

ALOE americana ſobolifera. *Herm. Hort. Lugd.* 16. *tab.* 17.? *(minus rectè a Willdenovio ad* viviparam *allegata.)*

(β.) foliis anguſtioribus.

AGAVE *rigida. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 8.

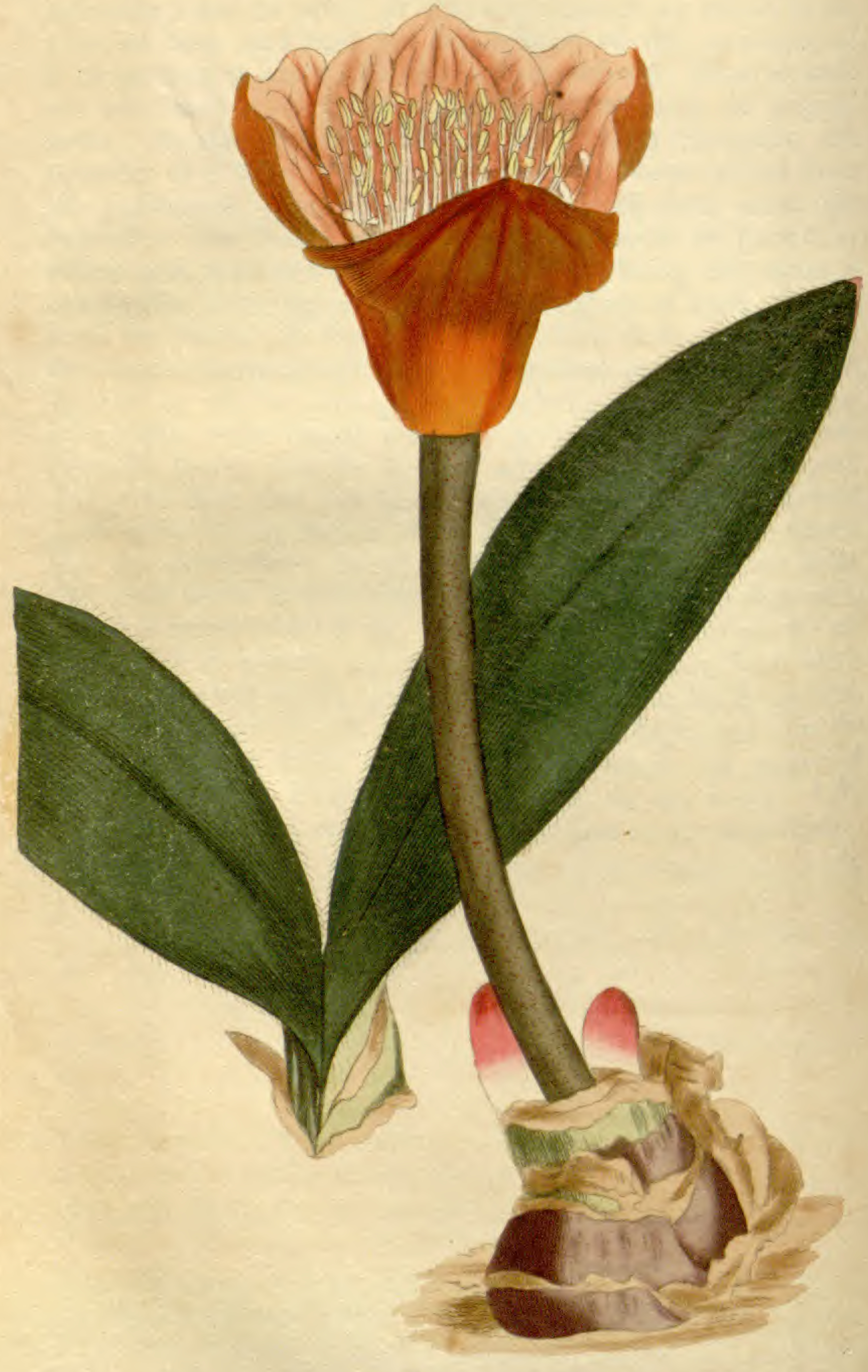
ALOE americana ex vera cruce foliis anguſtioribus minus glaucis. *Hort. Beaum. p.* 4.

The ſpecies firſt received the title of *Vera Cruz* from MILLER, in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, and was afterwards adopted into the Hortus Kewenſis by that of *lurida*, together with the *rigida* of the ſame, as its variety. But ſo ſlender and obſcure is the information in either of theſe works on this head, that we are left to tradition to come at what plant was intended by them. Our drawing was taken from a part of a ſpecimen that bloomed the ſummer before laſt in the Kew Gardens, in which the preſent ſuperintendant, Mr. AITON, tells us it had always been conſidered as their *lurida*; and it is but fair to give him credit for knowing well the plants which he had become

acquainted with while under the care of his father, whom he ſucceeded in office. His father is allowed to have been very exactly acquainted with the plants of MILLER, his cotemporary and inſtructor; and the reſult of that acquaintance we obtain in the place we have cited from the firſt edition of the catalogue of thoſe gardens, to which work his name is prefixed. Here we muſt reſt the claims of our plant to ſpecific identity with the original *lurida*. In the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, the character of "ſtylo filamentis breviore" has been added ſince the publication of the firſt. This has been done under the impreſſion that it was the ſame with the *lurida* of JACQUIN, which had appeared meanwhile; but its being ſo, upon a compariſon of the figures that have been given of each, appears to us impoſſible. In that the infloreſcence is cloſe and aſcending, the corolla nearly upright and twice ſmaller, the ſegments linear-ligulate or narrow oblong, blunt, tubularly connivent, ending incurvedly, twice longer than the germen, and the ſtyle conſiderably ſhorter than the ſtamens, which are alſo far divergent. JACQUIN ſays, that his ſpecies was known in the continental gardens by the appellation of the *Vera Cruz Aloe*; and we ſuſpect that this circumſtance decided with him its being the Kew *lurida*. His plant ſeems to us to approach nearer to *americana* than ours, which is nearer akin to the FOURCRŒÆ. We did not ſee the plant while in bloom, nor any part of the ſpecimen from which the drawing was made; and can only learn from thoſe that did, that the flower-ſtem was about twelve feet high, and that the plant altogether made a very fine appearance. A native of South-America. Requires to be kept in the dry ſtove. Like its larger congeners, rarely known to bloſſom in our collections.

G.

Nº 1523.



Sydᵐ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1813. F. Sansom

HÆMANTHUS QUADRIVALVIS. HAIRY-LEAVED SCARLET HÆMANTHUS.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide N$^{is.}$ 1315 *et* 1075.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *quadrivalvis; (folia flores poſtvenientia;)* bulbo bifariam ſquamoſo, ſquarroſo-laxato, ſquamis late laminoſis craſſis truncatis, rhizomate fibris craſſis radicato; foliis binis divaricato-bifariis, lorato-ſublanceolatis, acutis, planis, ſtriatis, ciliatis, a ſupino hirſutius villoſis, a prono glabris nitidis, ſcapo compreſſo glabro longioribus; ſpatha colorata, quadrivalvi, campanatim connivente, umbellam multi- (20) floram coarctato-faſtigiatam tranſeunte, valvis ovato-lanceolatis, apice recurvulis; floribus breviter pedicellatis ramentis bracteaceis linearibus iſometris intermiſtis; corolla infundibuliformi; tubo brevi fauce ſexgibba ampliori continuato; limbo illis ſimul longiori, turbinato-connivente, laciniis linearibus concavis obtuſis; ſtaminibus illas pauliſper tranſeuntibus; antheris oblongis, incumbentibus; germine ſubrotundato-trigono, viridi, nitido; ſtylo ſetaceo, erecto, ſtaminibus altiori; ſtigmatibus trinis, brevibus, acutis, replicatis. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *quadrivalvis. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 30. *tab.* 58. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 26. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 208.

DESC. *Bulb* compreſſed-ovate, ſquaroſely truncate, *fibres* fleſhy, of the thickneſs of a large quill; *leaves* 6—9 inches long, more than an inch broad, deep green, hairs inclining upwards, ſometimes irregularly ſpotted and blotched with deep crimſon marks towards the lower part, as is the *ſcape*, but not ſo brightly; *ſpathe* ſcarlet; tube of the *corolla* whitiſh; limb ſcarlet; anthers yellow. Introduced by Mr. MASSON into Kew Gardens from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1774. Our drawing was made from a plant that bloomed in Mr. GRIFFIN's conſervatory at South-Lambeth, in October laſt, and which had been lately

imported by that gentleman from the Cape, together with ſeveral other rare and beautiful ſpecies of the ſame genus. Requires to be kept in a greenhouſe, the bulb to be but little watered, and ſuffered to dry when the leaves are decayed. *G.*

NOTE.

HÆMANTHUS ALBIFLOS. Supra No. 1239.

Since publiſhing the above article, we have found that the ſpecies varies with leaves wholly pubeſcent, when it is the H. *pubeſcens;* and with the ſame partially ſo, when it is the H. *albiflos.* The very ſpecimen, from which our figure was taken about four years ago, had the foliage this year entirely covered with pubeſcence, although when we ſaw it at that period, the ſame was merely villoſely fringed at the margin, while the remainder of the ſurface was naked, with perhaps a few ſolitary ſtraggling villi on either ſurface. So that the following alterations in that article ſhould be made for the purpoſe of uniting them as a ſpecies. Inſtead of the title as it now ſtands in No. 1239, read

HÆMANTHUS PUBESCENS (β.) FRINGED WHITE-FLOWERED HÆMANTHUS.

Arranging the ſynonymy as follows:

(α.) foliis undequaque villoſis. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *pubeſcens. Hort. Kew.* 1. 404. *ed.* 2. 2. 208. *Linn. Suppl.* 193. *Thunb. Prod.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 26. *Exemplar archetypum ex Hort. reg. Kewenſ. in Herbar. Bankſ.*

(β.) foliis ſubnudis villoſo-ciliatis. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *albiflos. Jacq Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 31. *tab.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 27. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 208. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1239. *Exemplar ex Hort. reg. Kew. in Herb. Bankſ. ubi villi nonnulli vagi in diſco folii curate ſcrutanti obvii ſunt.*

The bloom in both varieties is white. We ſaw at Mr. GRIFFIN's a conſiderably larger and more robuſt ſpecimen than the one from which our above-cited figure was taken. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1505. vers. fol. l. 27, *pro* "TOFIELDA" *lege* "TOFIELDIA."

No. 1524.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1813.

F. Sanſom sc.

ALLIUM STRIATUM. STREAK-LEAVED GARLIC.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1420.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ſtriatum; (bulbus ovatus; flos e majoribus;)* foliis pluribus, anguſte loratis, convoluto-concaviuſculis, obtuſulis, dorſo ſtriatulis, ſcapum teretem ſubtriangulоſe compreſſum nudum ſubæquantibus; ſpathæ valvis binis ovato-lanceolatis ſcarioſis umbella pluriflora laxe faſtigiata fere triplo brevioribus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, explanato-patente, pedicellis ter fere breviore; laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis; filamentis paulo brevioribus, inter ſe iſometris, alternis tereti-ſubulatis, cæteris compreſſo-ſubulatis; antheris ovato-ſagittatis, incumbentibus; germine obovato, tritoroſo; ſtylo bis longiore, triquetro-ſetaceo. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſtriatum. Jacq ic. rar.* 2. 366. *Coll.* 5. 51. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 77. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1035. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 50; *(excluſa in textu var.* β, *ad* gracile *toto cælo diſtinctum referenda.) Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 237.

A. *ornithogaloides. Walt. Carol.* 121? *Gmel. Syſt. Veg.* 7. 544? *hic rectius forte ac* gracili *adducendum?*

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. 1. 306. *Reponitur exemplar inter* ALLIA *Herbarii Bankſiani e ſemine virginico-americano ortum.*

O. floribus umbellatis, ſpatha bivalvi. *Gron. Virgin. ed.* 2. 51.

The former drawing of this ſpecies having been made from a far leſs perfect ſpecimen, than that from which the one now given has been taken, we have thought it uſeful to offer it in the preſent ſhape. We had already, in a note added to the article of No. 1324, amended the ſynonymy, and corrected the error we, as well as others, had been led into by JACQUIN, in regard to the ſpontaneous abode, which is Virginia and not the Cape of Good Hope. We have met with it in ſeveral of the gardens in the neighbourhood of London, where it has been treated as an out-doors plant, and ſeems to be perfectly hardy. We refer to the note in No. 1324, and to the article in No. 1035, for further account of the ſpecies. *G.*

NOTE.

NOTE.

The ſynonymy of ALLIUM GRACILI (INODORUM, *N°.* 1129), which we had ſince the adoption of that ſpecific name altered in the note ſubjoined to the article in No. 1293, may be further amended as follows:

(*) Planta caldario hoſpitata. *G.*

ALLIUM *gracile. Dryander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 429. *ed.* 2. 2. 239. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 83. *Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 107. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1293, *in nota; (excl. Linn. Gron. Walt. et Gmel.) Exemplar archetypum in Herb. Bankſ.*

A. *ſtriatum.* β; *Lil. a Redoutè in textu folii* 50; *(excl. var.* α, *quæ* ſtriatum *preſentis Numeri.)*

(**) Planta ſub Dio vegeta. *G.*

ALLIUM *fragrans. Ventenat. Malm.* 26. *tab.* 26. *Lil. a Redoutè,* 2. *tab.* 68. *Du Petit-Thouars in nouv. bullet. philomat.* 1. 198. *Sept.* 1808. *n.* 12.

A. *inodorum. Nobis ſupra No.* 1129; *(excl. Michaux;) it. No.* 1142. *vers. fol. in add. (exel. Linn. Walt. et Gmel.) Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 237.

A. *inodorum. Solander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 427*? Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 76*? Exemplar archetypum in Herb. Bankſ.; ſed contrectatione et vetuſtate defectum.*

In the note to the article in No. 1293, we had already aſcertained to our conviction the ſpecific identity of our hardy *inodorum* with the ſuppoſed tender *gracile.* Since then we have obtained (from the very ſtove which afforded the ſpecimens from which the ſpecies was originally inſtituted, as well as that from which the figure in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory was taken) one of its bulbs, which we planted in the open ground, where it flouriſhed and ſeeded, loſing the drawn pale appearance it had when cultivated in the hot-houſe, and acquiring that of the ſpecimen given in our figure. We have ſeen it in other collections where this circumſtance was known, particularly at Mr. VERE's, whoſe intelligent gardener, Mr. ANDERSON, was well aware of the ſpecific identity of the two plants; with him it increaſes ſo faſt as to require keeping within bounds in the open ground. Said by M. DU PETIT-THOUARS to have been accidentally carried into the Iſle of France, where it has become domeſticated, and increaſed ſo rapidly as to be a nuiſance to the iſland. The above naturaliſt has obſerved, that each ſeed contains 3—4 embryos, all of which growing into ſeparate plants, tend of courſe to increaſe the rapidity of its multiplication. We take it for granted, that he is right as to the identity of the ſpecies, ſince he gives it as the A. *fragrans* of VENTENAT, certainly our plant. He throws no light on the queſtion as to its aboriginal abode. *G.*

NYMPHÆA PYGMÆA. PIGMY WATER-LILY.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4—5-phyllus, inferus. *Petala* plurima germine ſub ſtaminibus inſerta. *Bacca* multilocularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

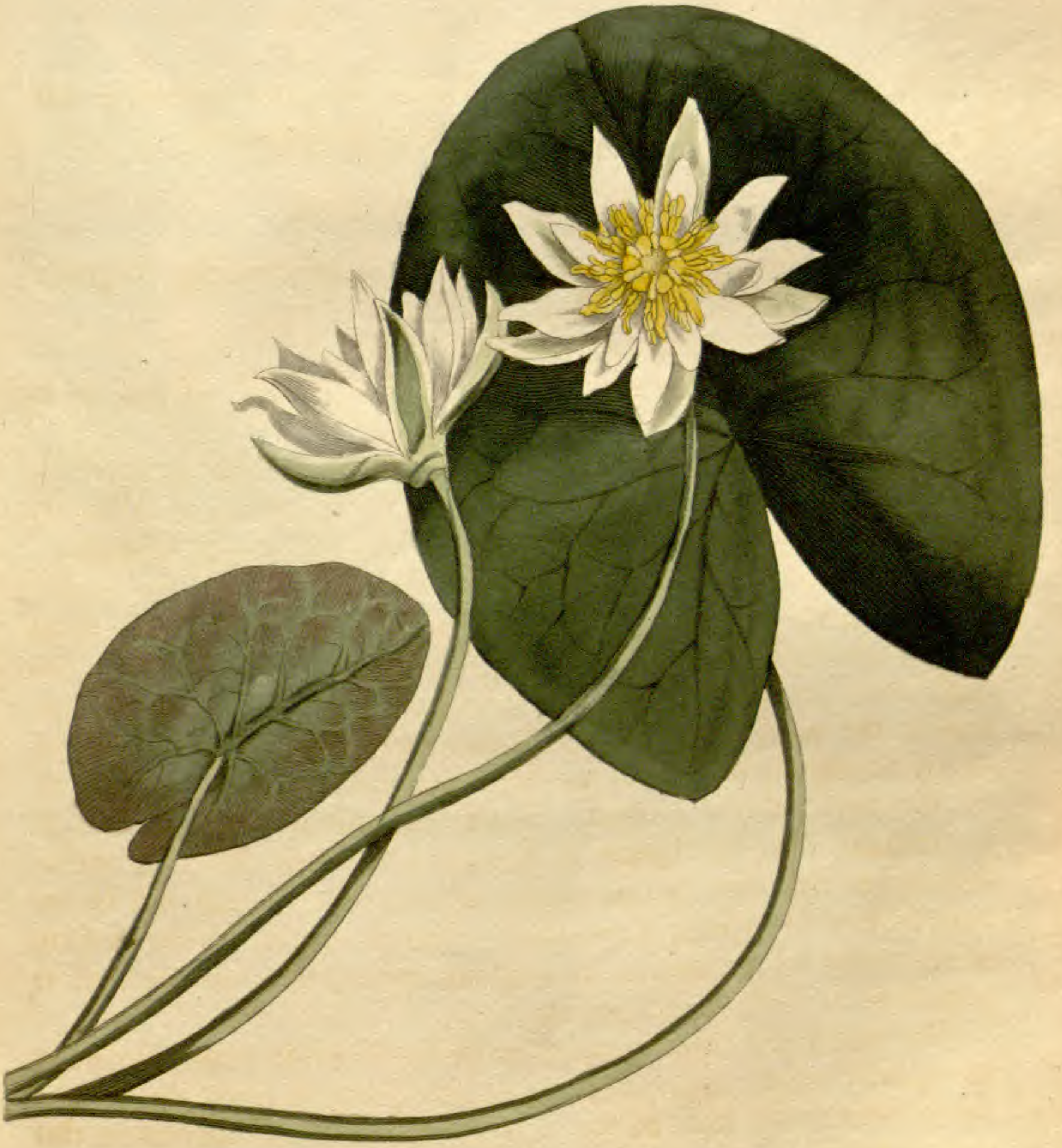
NYMPHÆA *pygmæa;* foliis cordatis integerrimis, ſtigmate 7—8-radiato. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 293.
CASTALIA *pygmæa. Saliſb. Paradiſ.* 68.
NYMPHÆA *tetragona. Georgi's Reiſe im Ruſſ. Reich. v.* 1. *p.* 220.
NYMPHÆA foliis cordatis integerrimis, calyce quadrifido. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 183. *t.* 71. quoad iconem, male, ni fallimur, in Horto Kewenſi ad noſtram N. *nitidam* (1359) relatam.

NYMPHÆA *pygmæa* was certainly brought to this country from China, where, on the authority of Mr. WILLIAM KER, it is indigenous; yet, upon comparing it with PALLAS's own ſpecimens, now in the poſſeſſion of A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. it appears to us to be decidedly the ſame as his *tetragonanthos*, the *tetragona* of M. GEORGI, above quoted. Native of Eaſtern Siberia; and, if we miſtake not, the figure in GMELIN's Flora Sibirica rather belongs to this than to our *nitida*, to which it is referred in the new edition of Hortus Kewenſis. The character of the ſinking of the veins on the under, as well as upper, ſide of the leaf is common to both theſe ſpecies.

The name of *tetragona* was given to the Siberian plant, from the receptacle being exactly ſquare, which gives in ſome degree the ſame form to the baſe of the flower. We did not advert to this circumſtance when we had the living plant before us, but, from the drawing, it appears to have been the ſame in ours; and Mr. SALISBURY, in deſcribing this part, ſays it is ſlightly quadrangular.

Treated as a ſtove plant, bloſſoms freely, not always at the ſame ſeaſon. Our ſpecimen flowered in the elegant collection of Mr. KENT, at Clapton, in Auguſt laſt, and it was in bloom about the ſame time in the royal gardens at Kew.

No. 1525.



Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

No. 1526.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

PTEROSPERMUM SUBERIFOLIUM. CORK-LEAVED PTEROSPERMUM.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſimplex, 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 20, quorum 5 ſterilia. *Capſ.* lignoſa, 5-locularis. *Sem.* alata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PTEROSPERMUM *ſuberifolium;* foliis oblongis acuminatis apice ſubdentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 728.

PENTAPETES *ſuberifolia;* foliis ovatis repandis. *Sp. Pl.* 959. *Amœn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 407. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

PENTAPETES *ſuberifolia;* foliis oblongis repandis apice ſinuatis acuminatis ſubtus incanis. *Cavan. Diſſ.* 3. *p.* 130. *t.* 43. *f.* 2.

PTEROSPERMADENDRUM ſuberis folio anguloſo ſubtus incano, floribus albis. *Ammann Comm. Petrop.* 8. *p.* 215. *t.* 14.

We have not heard that this fine ſhrub has ever produced flowers in this country before laſt Auguſt, at which time, under the management of that experienced cultivator Mr. FORDYCE, it bloſſomed in the very choice collection of rare plants at Bayes-Water, belonging to Madame la Comteſſe de VANDES, to whom this work has been frequently indebted, as was its original author, for her kind patronage on ſeveral other occaſions.

WILLDENOW deſcribes the flowers as growing in terminal few-flowered racemes; in our plant they were axillary and ſolitary; according to Prof. AMMANN, they grow from the axils of the leaves and the extremities of the branches, one, two, or three together. The *nectaries* or five barren filaments are much longer than the fertile ones, as in P. *acerifolium* (No. 620) but are not club-ſhaped as in that.

Native of the Eaſt-Indies, and requires to be kept in the ſtove.

DILLWYNIA PARVIFOLIA. SHORT-LEAVED DILLWYNIA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, baſi attenuata. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis ſtaminibuſque deciduis, medio tubo calycis inſertis: *vexilli* lamina duplo latior quam longa, divaricato-biloba. *Germen* diſpermum. *Stylus* uncinatus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* ventricoſum. *Semina* ſtrophiolata. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

DILLWYNIA *parvifolia;* foliis brevibus patentibus decuſſatim confertis, floribus ſubcapitatis, pedunculis bibracteatis, ſtigmate capitato.
DILLWYNIA *parvifolia. Brown in Herb. Bankſ.*

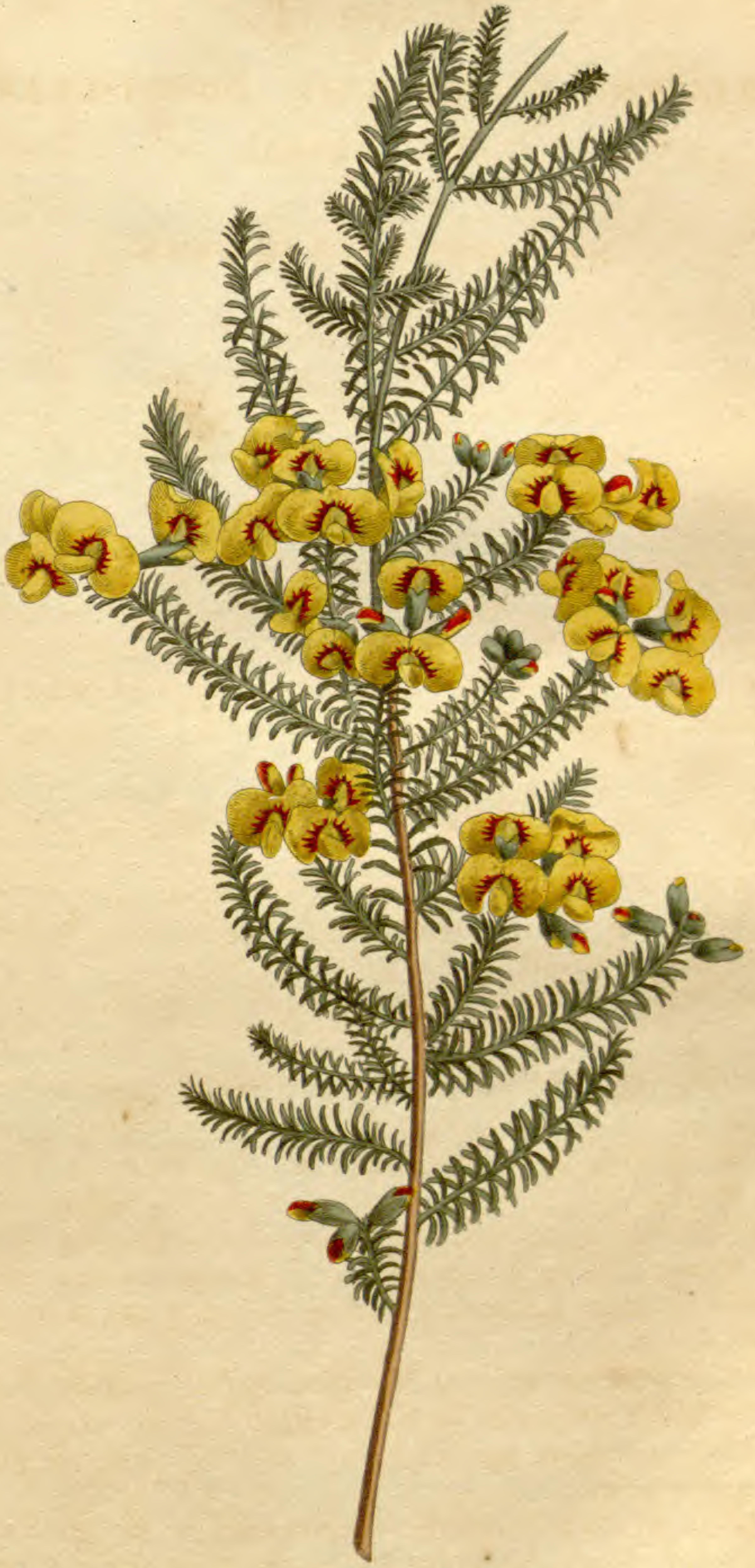
This ſpecies is nearly related to DILLWYNIA *glaberrima* (ſee above, No. 944); from which it eſpecially differs in having ſhort and leſs erect *branches; leaves* ſmaller, more ſpreading and arranged in four regular rows; *flowers* ſmaller with two *bractes* on each peduncle; and a globular, not a truncated, *ſtigma.*

We believe no account has been before publiſhed of this plant, which makes a beautiful little ſhrub, having flexile branches and numerous bloſſoms, and is worthy a place in any greenhouſe.

Native of New-Holland. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, by whom we conclude it was firſt raiſed in this country, as we find no mention made of it in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis.

Flowers in June and July.

No. 1527.



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No. 1528.

Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

RUSSELIA MULTIFLORA. MANY-FLOWERED RUSSELIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, laciniis apice ſetaceis. *Cor.* 2-labiata: *lab. ſup.* emarginatum: *infer.* trifidum: *tubus* elongatus: *faux* piloſa. *Stigma* globoſum. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RUSSELIA *multiflora;* foliis ovatis acuminatis petiolatis, racemo terminali verticillato: pedunculis cymoſis.

The RUSSELIA *multiflora* ſends up many long ſimple ſtems which are unable to ſupport themſelves without aſſiſtance, and produce their fine ſcarlet flowers in great abundance in cloſe whorls, towards their extremities.

It appears to us to be an undeſcribed ſpecies, differing in ſeveral reſpects, both from the *ſarmentoſa* of JACQUIN and the *rotundifolia* of CAVANILLES; in the former of theſe the number of flowers on the ſame peduncle is only three, in the latter the leaves are nearly round, cordate, and quite ſeſſile, and flowers grow in long ſimple racemes, not verticillate. The colour appears, from the deſcription, to be nearly the ſame in all three.

Native of the mountainous tract between Vera Cruz and Mexico, where ſeeds of it were collected by Mr. COWAN, who preſented them, with many other rarities, to Mr. LAMBERT, in whoſe ſtove at Boyton, in Wiltſhire, they flowered freely the latter-end of laſt ſummer.

No 1529.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb 1. 1813. F. Sanſom sc.

TILLANDSIA STRICTA. FROSTED STIFF-LEAVED TILLANDSIA.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-partitus. *Cor.* longior, 3-partita *(in* RENEALMIA *Plumieri)*, aut tubuloſa 3-fida *(in* CARAGUATA *Plumieri)*. *Stamina* imo flori inſerta. *(Germ.* ſuperum.*)* *Capſ.* obtuſe trigona, 3-locularis (unilocularis *ex Linn.*), polyſperma, *ſeminibus* pappoſis. *Folia plerumque radicalia, flores in ſcapo aut caule ſpicati aut paniculati. Plantæ herbaceæ plurimæ paraſiticæ, aliæ* AGAVEM, *aliæ* ALOEM, *aliæ* BROMELIAM *habitu mentientes. Character in vivis examinandus et obſervanda germinis evolutio. Capſ. quarumdam ſubunilocularis? An genus dividendum?* Juſſieu Gen. Plant. 50. TILLANDSIA, *Linn.* RENEALMIA, *Plum.* CARAGUATA, *Pl.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TILLANDSIA *ſtricta; (monoſtachya;)* foliis radicalibus, numeroſis, faſciculatis, baſi imbricato-complexis, inde multifariam divergentibus, ligulato-ſubulatis, canaliculatis, ſubcoſtato-carinatis, integerrimis, pellicula pruinoſa caneſcentibus, exterioribus recurvis; caule parum altiori, ſtricto, ſimplici, teretiuſculo, foliolis vaginato; ſpica ſparſa multiflora, ovato-oblonga, imbricato-laxata; bracteis ſolitariis, unifloris, aſſurgentibus, ampliuſculis, ſemi-pellucidis, membranaceis, aridis, ovato-ellipticis cum mucrone, ventricoſo-concavis, infimis nunc cuſpide longa phyllodi; floribus ſeſſilibus, erectiuſculis, ſubincluſis; calyce triphyllodi-partito, tubuloſe connivente, glabro, perſiſtente, ſegmentis oblongo-attenuatis, cavulis; corolla tertia parte longiori, tripetalodi-partita, in tubum ſupra patulum imbricato-convergente; laciniis æqualibus, ſubſpathulato-ligulatis, obtuſis, intra calycem concavioribus decoloribus; ſtaminibus erectis, incluſis; filamentis philyraceo-linearibus, ſubcanaliculatis, ſupra attenuatis, conniventibus; antheris

erectis, lineari-ſagittatis; germine oblongo-acuminato, rotundate trigono, triſulco; ſtylo aliquoties longiori, incluſo, filiformi-triquetro, ſuperne torto; ſtigmatibus tribus minutis, puberulis, replicatis; capſula columnari, obtuſe trigona, acutula, bracteam parum tranſeunte. G.

TILLANDSIA *ſtricta. Soland. Mſſ. in Sched. Bankſ. Fig. pict. in Icon. pl. braſil. in Cod. Bankſ.*

DESC. *Leaves* ſpringing from a ſhort fleſhy *rootſtock*, much in the manner of thoſe of the common Pine-Apple, about ſix inches long, nearly half an one broad at their baſe, whence they taper their whole length, coated with a hoar-like pubeſcence, thickeſt towards the baſe of the leaf; *ſtem* nearly of the thickneſs of a common pen, about ſeven inches high; *bractes* ſtone-white, ſubpellucid, reddening towards their circumference; *flowers* narrow-cylindrical, about three-fourths of an inch long, ſcentleſs; *calyx* thickiſh, pale reddiſh brown; *corolla* above that part of a deep violet-blue, finally changing to a deep red; *ſtamens* almoſt equal to this in length; *ſtyle* ſtraight, white, with ſtigmas juſt overtopping the yellow *anthers*; *germen* pale green, four times ſhorter than the ſtyle, which is continuous with its apex, quite free from the flower; *capſule* dark brown, about the thickneſs of a crow-quill, pointed. A paraſitic plant; found by the late Dr. SOLANDER in the Brazils, growing on trees near Rio-Janeiro. There is nothing in the very little which LINNÆUS has left us concerning his *monoſtachya*, that does not tally with this ſpecies, except the ſynonymy. Requires to be kept in the ſtove; but, we have been told, will live and bloſſom when ſuſpended by a thread in a warm room. Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Fulham, in November laſt. Not recorded in any work known to us. Firſt introduced into the European gardens by Lady NEALE, in whoſe collection at Walhampton it has been cultivated for ſome years. G.

No. 1530.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

WATSONIA MARGINATA (β.) MINOR. LESSER BROAD-LEAVED WATSONIA.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1072; *ubi pro* "*Sem.* deorſum imbricata" *lege* "*Sem.* imbricato-erecta." *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *marginata; (flos regularis; ſtamina recta, trifaria;)* foliis pluribus *(ſubquaternis?)*, vaginantibus, lanceolato-enſatis, ſubcoriaceis, ſtrictiuſculis, nervoſis, glabratis, ininferne latere interiore exciſis, margine nunc craſſa; caule altiori, ſtricto, monoſtachyo ſpica recta numeroſa imbricato-diſticha, ſeu confluenter polyſtachio ſpiculis principali appreſſo-continuis; ſpathis aridis, convoluto-amplexis, erectis, tubo ſubæquilongis, nervoſis, acutis, valva intima ſubulata, paulo breviori; corolla arrecto-nutante; tubo gracili, ſtriato, laciniis quarta parte circiter longiori; fauce ſubtriplo breviori, turbinate contracta, lamellulis ſenis verticalibus ad inſtar ſeptorum ab interna margine ſtylo obverſis alterne ſtaminigeris concamerata; limbo nutante, roſaceo-explanato; laciniis obovato-ellipticis, extimis parum anguſtioribus; ſtaminibus quarta circiter parte brevioribus; antheris divergenti-incurveſcentibus, filamento longioribus; ſtigmatibus has æquantibus. *G.*

WATSONIA *marginata. Nobis ſupra No.* 608; *et in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 228; *et ſupra No.* 1072, *verſo fol. in Spec. Synth. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 94.

IXIA *marginata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 59. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

IXIA *cartilaginea. Lamarck. Encyc. Bot.* 3. 340. *illuſtr.* 1. 112.

GLADIOLUS *marginatus. Thunb. Diſſ.* 20; *var. α. unice tenus. Prod. Flor. cap.* 8. *Linn. Suppl.* 95. *Syſt. Veg. à Murr. ed.* 14. 86. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217; (*excluſa* ANTHOLYZA caryophyllacea.) *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 104. *n.* 55.

GLADIOLUS maximus ramoſus floribus argenteis. *Plukn. Mant.* 21; *ex fide herb. Plukn. monente Vahl.*

GLADIOLUS. *Herb. Herman.* 4. *fol.* 35; *ita e manu Linnæi notatum.*

(α.) major; polyſtachia; folia glauceſcentia cartilagine craſſa fuſca circumſcripta. *Supra tab.* 608.

(β.) minor; monoſtachya; folia ſubatroviridia, lucida, cartilagine marginis obſoleſcente. *G.*

For a further account of the ſpecies, we refer to No. 608; where, for "alternating with the ſtamens" read "alternately ſtaminiferous." The preſent variety was introduced laſt year from the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. GRIFFIN, in whoſe conſervatory at South-Lambeth we ſaw it in bloom in October laſt. Seems to come very near to *rubens.* G.

ERRATA.

No. 1132, l. 8. *pro* "membranacea, tubuloſa." *lege* "membranaceus, tubuloſus."

No. 1495, l. 3. for "918." read "913."

No. 1524, *verſo fol.* l. 2. *pro* "GRACILI" *lege* "GRACILE."

———————— l. 13. *pro* "Dio" *lege* "dio."

———————— l. 18. pro "*exel.*" lege "*excl.*"

No. 1531.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813. F. Sansom sc.

[1531]

TRITONIA CAPENSIS (β.) LESSER TRUMPET-TRITONIA.

* *

Generic Character.—Vide ſupra Nis. 1275, 1502.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TRITONIA *capenſis; (irregularis; ſtamina aſcendentia;)* foliis radicalibus pluribus (7—8), gramineo-enſatis, nervoſis, medio coſtatis, intimo anguſtiore ferme toto vaginante, altiori; caule ſimplici vel ſubramoſo, foliolis ſtipulaceis 1—2; ſpica pluriflora, remotiuſcula; ſpathæ valvis tubo 2—3plo brevioribus; extima lanceolata ariſtato-cuſpidata, intima ſetaceo-bifida; corolla erecta, gracilius tubæformi; tubo laciniis duplo longiore, ſubclavato-triquetro, in faucem brevem leviſſime lateſcente; limbo inæquali, obſolete ſubbilabiato, lacinia ſumma elliptico-ovata, duplo fere latiore, porrecta vel minus patente, reliquis lineari-oblongis apice rotundatis ſtellato-explanatis, imis tribus ſubanguſtioribus; ſtaminibus penè duplo brevioribus, ſummæ laciniæ accumbentibus; filamentis fauci incluſis, anthera emicante ſublongioribus; ſtigmatibus ſtamina tranſeuntibus, revolutis. *G.*

TRITONIA *capenſis. Nobis ſupra No.* 618; *it: in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 228; *ſupraque No.* 1275 *verſo fol. in Spec. Enum.*

TRITONIA *roſea. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 91.

GLADIOLUS *roſeus. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 261. *Coll.* 5. 22. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 217. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 110. *n.* 69.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus. Linn. Suppl.* 69? *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 87?; *at non aliorum.*

HOUTTUYNIA *capenſis. Houtt. Nat. Hiſt.* 12. 448. *tab.* 85. *fig.* 3. *Linn. Pfl. Syſt.* 11. 523. *tab.* 85. *f.* 3.

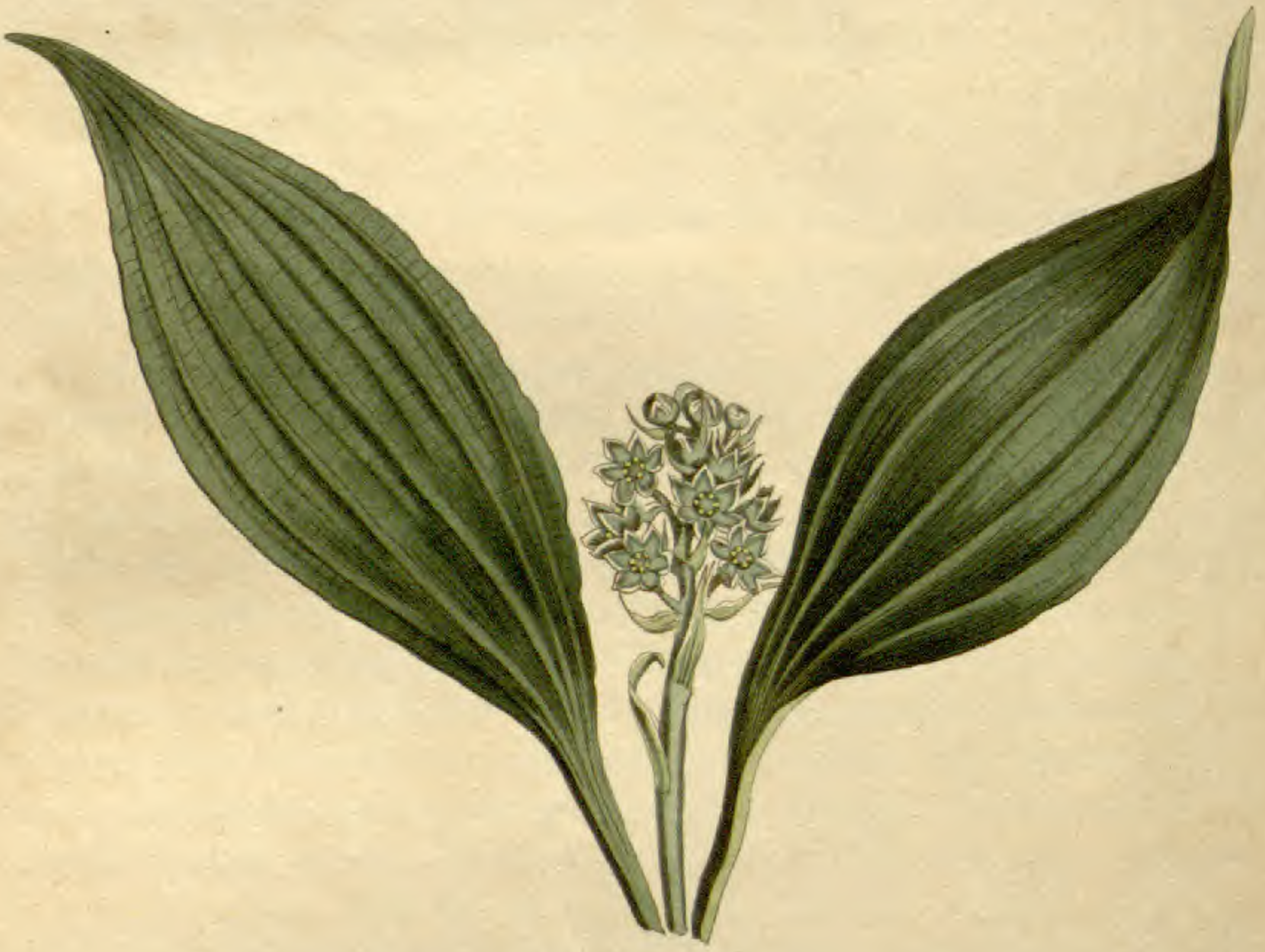
(α.) major; corolla rubido-palleſcente, venis picta. *G. No.* 618.

(β.) minor; corolla ochroleuca, avenia, laciniis præter ſummam radio brevi atro ſanguineo baſi notatis. *G.*

In No. 618 will be found an account of the ſpecies; and in No. 1503 a ſtatement of its difference from the nearly allied

pallida, *longiflora*, and *Rochenſis*. We met with this variety laſt ſummer (for the firſt time) in Mr. GRIFFIN's conſervatory at South-Lambeth. That gentleman had received ſeveral of its bulbs in the ſpring from the Cape of Good Hope, ſome of which flowered with him in Auguſt and October. The *leaves* were from three to ſix inches high, outer ones gradually ſhorter; *ſtem* eight or nine inches long, bending (particularly before the bloom ſprings from the ſpathes), ſimple or one-branched; *flowers* rather more than two inches long, ſcentleſs. The preſent ſeems to be the variety recorded in HOUTTUYN's work above cited. It is, we believe, ſometimes one-flowered. *G.*

No. 1532.



Sydt. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1813 I. Sanſom sc.

PELIOSANTHES HUMILIS. DWARF PELIOSANTHES.

✱ ✱ ✱

Generic Character.—Vide ſupra No. 1302.

EMEND. *et* ADD. *Cor.* perſiſtens, ſemiinfera *(ni rectius* inferam *dicenda?)*, fructum baſi cingens. *Bacca* ſupera, ex ſingulis uni locularibus monoſpermis oblongis glabris ima ſede ope receptaculi aut fundamenti ſtyli connexis ternata (aut *ſæpius?* horum unius vel et alterius abortu geminata tantum, ſimplexve). *Nequedum tamen vidimus plene maturatam. Dele punctum interrogationis poſt* "binis" *in Char. Gen.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELIOSANTHES *humilis;* foliis pluribus (ſubquinis?), elliptico-lanceolatis, longius utrinque attenuatis, cauliculum denſe ſtriatum ſuperantibus; racemo ſimplici, multifloro, confertius ſpicato; bracteis geminis pedicellum ſolitarium flore breviorem includentibus; corolla roſaceo-patente, papulis ruguliſve extrinſecus ſcabrata; laciniis ovato-ellipticis, acutulis, acie marginis membranaceè extenuata; coronula ſtaminea breviſſime prominente, cupulato-aperta; germine diſco incraſſato corollæ toto immiſſo *(nec poſtice extante);* ſtylo annulum diſci ferme duplo tranſeunte. *G.*

PELIOSANTHES *humilis. Botan. Repoſ. tab.* 634.

Leaves rather more than three inches high, about one broad; *ſtem* with the rachis of the infloreſcence about two high; *corolla* ſmaller and of a purer green than in *Teta* (ſee No. 1302), with a line down the middle of each ſegment. Blooms in November. Introduced from Prince of Wales's Iſland about 1808, by Mr. EVANS, from whoſe hot-houſe at Stepney we received the ſpecimen from which the figure was taken. *G.*

NOTES.

ALLIUM CEPA; β. *ſupra No.* 1469.

The following obſervation belongs to this variety;

ALLIUM *Cepa.* Varietatem coluimus, ſeu ſi mavis ſpeciem (præſtat enim cultura) in quam difinitio data de *Cepa* omnino

quadrat at differt; capitulo bulbifero triplicato, perfoliato, caule inter capita priora duo flexuoſo, ſerpentino, ſubventricoſo. Cepam fert delicioſiſſimam. Pro ALLIO *canadenſi* habebatur, quod non eſt. *Schulte Obſ. Botan.* 66. *n.* 467.

DIANELLA ENSIFOLIA. Supra No. 1404.

WILLDENOW, in *Schrader's Journ. fur die Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 288, directs us to expunge ANTHERICUM *Adenanthera* from v. 2. p. 140, of his "Species Plantarum;" it being the ſame with the DRACÆNA *enſifolia* (our var. β. of DIANELLA *enſifolia*) of the ſame work. *G.*

SCILLA SEROTINA. β. *Supra No.* 1185.

The following diſtinctive note and ſynonym ſhould be added to this variety;

(β.) corolla e lateritio flaveſcens; laciniis extimis divaricatioribus. *G.*

HYACINTHUS *fulvus. Cavan. en Anal. de Cienc. Nat.* 3. 47.

β is here ſpecifically ſeparated from the α of our No. 859; but by no ſtronger characters than thoſe contained in the above note. The corolla, in the body of the article, is ſaid to be "roxo de teja," or of a tile-red, which expreſſes the tint better than *fulvus*. We find that the wider expanſion of the outer ſegments of the corolla is natural, and not produced by the plant's being forced in the ſtove, as we had conjectured in our account of it. Diſcovered growing in wet ſituations in the diſtrict of Mogador, by BROUSSONNET. *G.*

OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUS. *Supra No.* 1063.

Subjoin to this ſynonymy;

SLATERIA *japonica. Deſvaux in Journ. de Bot.* 1. 244.
FLUGGEA *japonica. Richard in Schrader. neues Journ. fur die Bot. v.* 2. *ſt.* 1. *p.* 8. *t.* 2. *f. a.*

ALOE CYMBIFORMIS. *Supra No.* 802.

To this add for ſynonyms;

ALOE *cymbifolia. Schrad. neues Journ. fur die Bot.* 2. 1. 17. *t.* 2. *Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol.* 387. *Deſvaux in Journ. de Bot.* 1. 246.

No. 1533

Sydm. Edwards Del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1813.   F. Sanſom Sc.

GOMPHOLOBIUM POLYMORPHUM. VARIABLE GOMPHOLOBIUM.

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Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, ſubæqualis. *Cor.* papilionacea, *vexillo* explanato. *Stigma* ſimplex. *Legumen* polyſpermum ſubſphæricum obtuſiſſimum (glabrum). BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonym.

GOMPHOLOBIUM *polymorphum;* foliis ternatis quinatiſve: foliolis linearibus margine recurvis: apice quandoque dilatato, caule procumbente v. volubili. *Brown Mſſ. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v. 3. p.* 11.

GOMPHOLOBIUM *grandiflorum. Bot. Repoſ.* 642. *nec Smithii.*

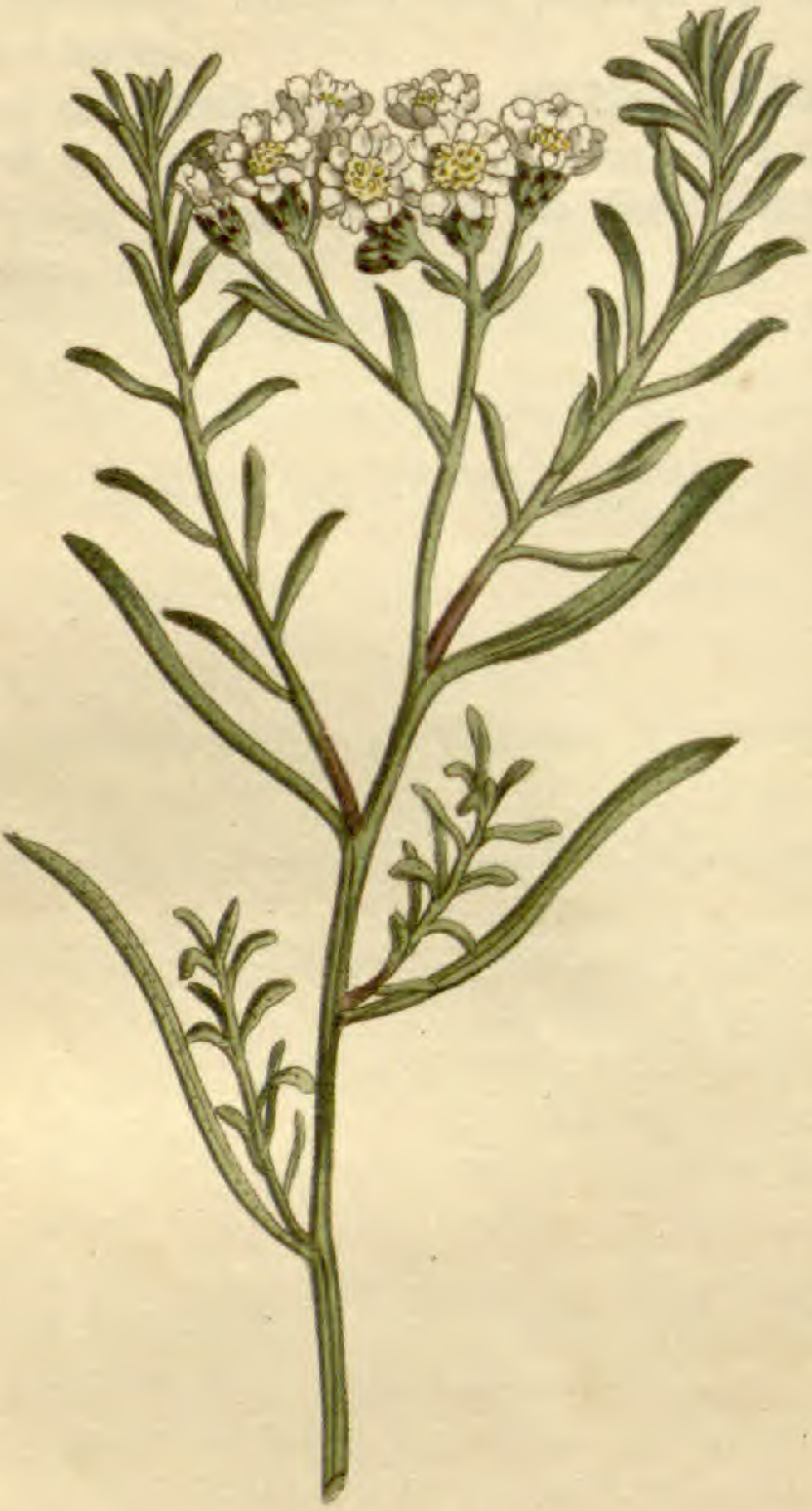
The VARIABLE GOMPHOLOBIUM is, when in bloſſom, a very beautiful little climbing ſhrub. We learn from Mr. BROWN's deſcription that the ſtems are occaſionally procumbent, and the leaves we obſerve vary conſiderably in form upon the ſame plant. It occaſionally ripens ſeeds with us, by which it is readily propagated, but with more difficulty by cuttings. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe, and may be conſidered as a ſhy plant, demanding more than ordinary care to preſerve it.

The genus GOMPHOLOBIUM was firſt eſtabliſhed by our friend Dr. SMITH, in the fourth volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society; who, in the ninth volume of the ſame work, has characterized all the ſpecies known to him. One of theſe, G. *ſcabrum*, having only a two-ſeeded germen, Mr. BROWN has ſeparated under the name of BURTONIA. GOMPHOLOBIUM *grandiflorum* of Dr. SMITH is altogether a diſtinct ſpecies from our plant, yet that name is applied to it in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET'S Nurſery, Stockwell-Common, in June laſt. The vexillum was minutely waved at the margin, and divided half-way into two lobes, one of which ſomewhat overlapped the other; and we obſerved the ſame form in the only other ſpecies we have had an opportunity of examining; but as it is not ſo repreſented by Mr. ANDREWS in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, this part may perhaps be ſubject to vary as well as the leaves.

Native of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New-Holland, where it was detected by ROBERT BROWN, Eſq. and was, according to Mr. AITON, introduced into the Kew Gardens, by Mr. PETER GOOD, in 1803.

No. 1534



Sydᵃ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

IXODIA ACHILLEOIDES. MILFOIL-LIKE IXODIA.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum, paleis apice petaloideis: extimis radiantibus. *Pappus* 0. *Calyx* imbricatus, ſquamis margine ſcarioſis.

Specific Name and Synonym.

IXODIA *achilleoides. Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. *inedit.*

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby; *branches* glanduloſe-warty. *Leaves* alternate, linear, fleſhy, ſlightly mucronate, glandular, clammy. *Infloreſcence* corymboſe. *Pedicles* leafy, one-flowered. *Calyx* ovate, clammy: *leaflets* imbricated, keeled, bluntiſh, with white membranaceous margins. *Common flower* radiate, reſembling an Achillea; but the radius does not conſiſt of the floſcules, but of the petal-like paleæ. *Floſcules* hermaphrodite, tubular: *tube* cylindrical, greeniſh: *limb* revolute, white tinged with purple. *Anthers* united, yellow. *Germen* oblong-ovate, white, villous, without any pappus. Each *floret* is embraced by a ſingle *palea* with involute, ſcarioſe, jagged margins and ſmall petal-like termination. In the centre the petal-like appendix to the paleæ is very ſmall, but gradually enlarges as theſe approach the circumference, and in the outer row, their claw part is more expanded, and does not involve a floret. Theſe may therefore be very well regarded, as compoſing the inner ſeries of the imbricated ſcales of the calyx, the office of which they certainly perform; and this is the view that Mr. BROWN has taken of the ſtructure of this ſingular flower. Our generic character was conſtructed before this gentleman had kindly informed us, that the plant was deſcribed by him in the above-cited work; and, becauſe it ſeemed to us rather more natural to conſider the radius as conſiſting of the paleæ, the moſt interior of which have a ſimilar though ſmaller white petal-like appendix, than as the inner ſeries of the ſcales of the calyx, we have choſen to retain it.

This ſhrub is a native of the ſouth coaſt of New-Holland, where it was diſcovered by Mr. BROWN. Introduced into the Kew Gardens, according to Mr. AITON, in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD, whence it muſt have emanated to other collections. Communicated by Meſſrs. MALCOLM, from their Nurſery at Kenſington.

N° 1535.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1813. F. Sansom sc.

COSMEA BIPINNATA. FINE-LEAVED COSMEA.

****

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Semina* tetragona. *Pappus* 2 ſ. 4-ariſtatus. *Calyx* duplex, uterque monophyllus, ſex—octo-partitus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COSMEA *bipinnata;* foliis bipinnatis: foliolis lineari-ſubulatis, calycis exterioris laciniis ovatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2250.
COSMOS *bipinnatus;* foliis connatis bipinnatis, pinnulis lineari-canaliculatis. *Cavan. Ic.* 1. *p.* 10. *t.* 14.

This beautiful plant, native of Mexico, was raiſed from ſeeds, procured from that country, at Boyton, the ſeat of A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. by whom we were favoured with flowering ſpecimens in the beginning of November laſt. The ſame ſpecies bloſſomed in the royal Botanical Garden in Madrid, in October, November, and December, in the year 1789, and was deſcribed and figured by the late Rev. ANT. JOS. CAVANILLES, in the year 1791, in the firſt volume of his Icones. This author gave it the name of COSMOS, from its ornamental appearance, ſince changed by WILLDENOW to COSMEA, ſuch termination being more conſonant with botanical uſage.

Both external and internal calyx are deſcribed by CAVANILLES as eight-cleft; but the number of ſegments of the former, in the ſpecimens we have ſeen, have varied from ſix to ſeven.

The plant does not appear to be new in the country, as it is ſaid by DONN to have been introduced in 1804. This author marks it as perennial; but, according to CAVANILLES, it is annual. If brought ſufficiently forward by artificial heat, it will certainly flower the firſt year, and then probably periſh.

No. 1536.

Sydm Edwards Del.   Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1813.   F. Sansom Sc.

CINERARIA PETASITIS. BUTTER-BUR-LEAVED CINERARIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex, polyphyllus, æqualis.

Specific Character.

CINERARIA *Petaſitis;* (radiata) floribus paniculatis ſexradiatis, foliis petiolatis ſuborbiculatis undulato-lobatis pubeſcentibus verrucoſis.

This gigantic CINERARIA is a native of Mexico, and was raiſed from ſeeds ſent from that country, at Boyton, the ſeat of AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Eſq. where it flowered for the firſt time in this country laſt Chriſtmas.

Our drawing was taken from a recent ſpecimen communicated by the liberal poſſeſſor early in January. The ſame plant is in the collections of Mr. VERE, at Kenſington-Gore, and of Mr. EVANS, at Stepney; but in neither of them have the flowers yet come to perfection, owing probably to the difficulty of admitting a ſufficiency of air at ſo cold a ſeaſon of the year. The ſtems have the appearance at preſent of being perennial. The lower *leaves* grow upon long footſtalks, and rival in ſize thoſe of our BUTTERBUR; ſome ſimilarity to which ſuggeſted to Mr. BROWN the name we have adopted; the edges are dotted with ſmall cartilaginous excreſcences, ſometimes obſolete, which we rather call warts than glands, becauſe they do not ſeem to be immediately connected with the veins.

In the ſyſtem this ſpecies may ſtand between CINERARIA *Tuſſilaginis* and *præcox*.

No. 1537.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar 1. 1813 F. Sansom Sc.

FRITILLARIA PERSICA. (α.) LARGEST PERSIAN FRITILLARY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. FRITILLARIA. *Juſſ.* IMPERIALIS. *Juſſ.*

Cal. 0. *Cor.* infera, nutans ſ. cernua, hexapetalo-partita, imbricato-campanulata, laciniis rectiuſculis, intus prope baſin fovea oblonga ſ. rotunda impreſſis. *Fil.* eorum baſi inſita. *Anth.* oblongæ, recto-appenſæ, introrſæ. *Stylus* ſubclavatus, obtuſe triqueter. *Stigm.* 3, introrſum canaliculata, rarius unicum. *Capſ.* coriacea, oblonga, rotundate ſexſulco-trigona ſ. profunde hexagona angulis acutis, 3-loc:, 3-valv:, valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* numeroſa, horizontalia, duplici ordine cumulata, plana, umbilicum verſus anguſtata, teſta ſubfungoſo-cruſtacea in marginem compreſſa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus *nudus, tunicato-ſquamoſus, ex laminis amplis ellipticis æquato-compactus, ſimplex ſ. collaterali-geminus;* caulis *teres ſimplex;* folia *cuncta caulina, liliacea, ſeſſilia, pauca atque ſubalterna ad numeroſa atque multifaria, rarius verticillata;* inflor. *longius ac robuſtius pedunculata, ſeorſim foliaceo-bracteata, a numeroſa racemoſa diſſita vel in verticillum bracteis comoſe arrectis ſpiraliter contracta, ad unifloram terminalem.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *perſica; (bulbus ſimplex;)* caule ſtricto; foliis numeroſis, multifariis, lanceolato-oblongis, obliquatis, glaucis, imis 2 oppoſitis ſ. 3—4 verticillatis; racemo numeroſo, laxo, undique ſparſo, pyramidatim elongato; corollæ labro recto, patulo; laciniis ellipticis, antice rotundatis, extimis anguſtioribus; foveolis parabolicis; ſtaminibus corollam ſubæquantibus; anthera ovato-oblonga filamentis pluries breviore; germine priſmatico ſtylum viridem conformem vix graciliorem æquante; ſtigmate ſimplici, puberulo. *G.*

FRITILLARIA *perſica. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 436. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 90. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 67. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 432. *ed.* 2. 2. 244; *(excluſa in poſtremo loco var.* γ, *quæ diverſa,* obliqua *nempè N°.* 857.*)*

FRITILLARIA racemo nudiuſculo, foliis obliquis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 7. n.* 6.

LILIUM perſicum. *Park. Par. tab.* 29. *fig.* 2. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 183. *fig.* 1. *Ger. Emac.* 201.

LILIUM ſuſianum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 130. *Trew. Seligm. tab.* 120.

(β.) minor. *Supra No.* 962; *(excluſis* F. racemoſa. *Mill. Dict. et* ramoſa. *Moriſ. Hort. Bleſ.; ad* obliquam *N*$^{i.}$ 857 *pertinentibus.)*

F. minima. *Swert. Floril.* 7. *fig.* 2.

For further account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 962. *G.*

NOTES.

No. 857. FRITILLARIA OBLIQUA.

The following ſynonyms ſhould be added to that ſpecies;

FRITILLARIA *tulipifolia. Marſch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 270.

F. *caucaſica. Adam. in Weber et Mohr. Cat.* 1. 51. *n.* 15; *ex Marſch. loc. cit.* 426 *in add.*

F. *perſica.* β. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. —— γ. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 244.

F. *pyrenaica. Pallas in Herb. penes D. Lambert. Georgi. beſchr. des ruſſ. reichſ.* 3. 4. 900; *nec aliorum.*

F. racemoſa. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 7. = fl. racemoſis. *id. eod. ed.* 7. *n.* 7.

F. ramoſa ſ. Lilium perſicum minus. *Moriſ. Hort. Bleſ.* 266.

F. flore minore nigro. *Reliq. Rudb. a Smith. app. tab.* 33.

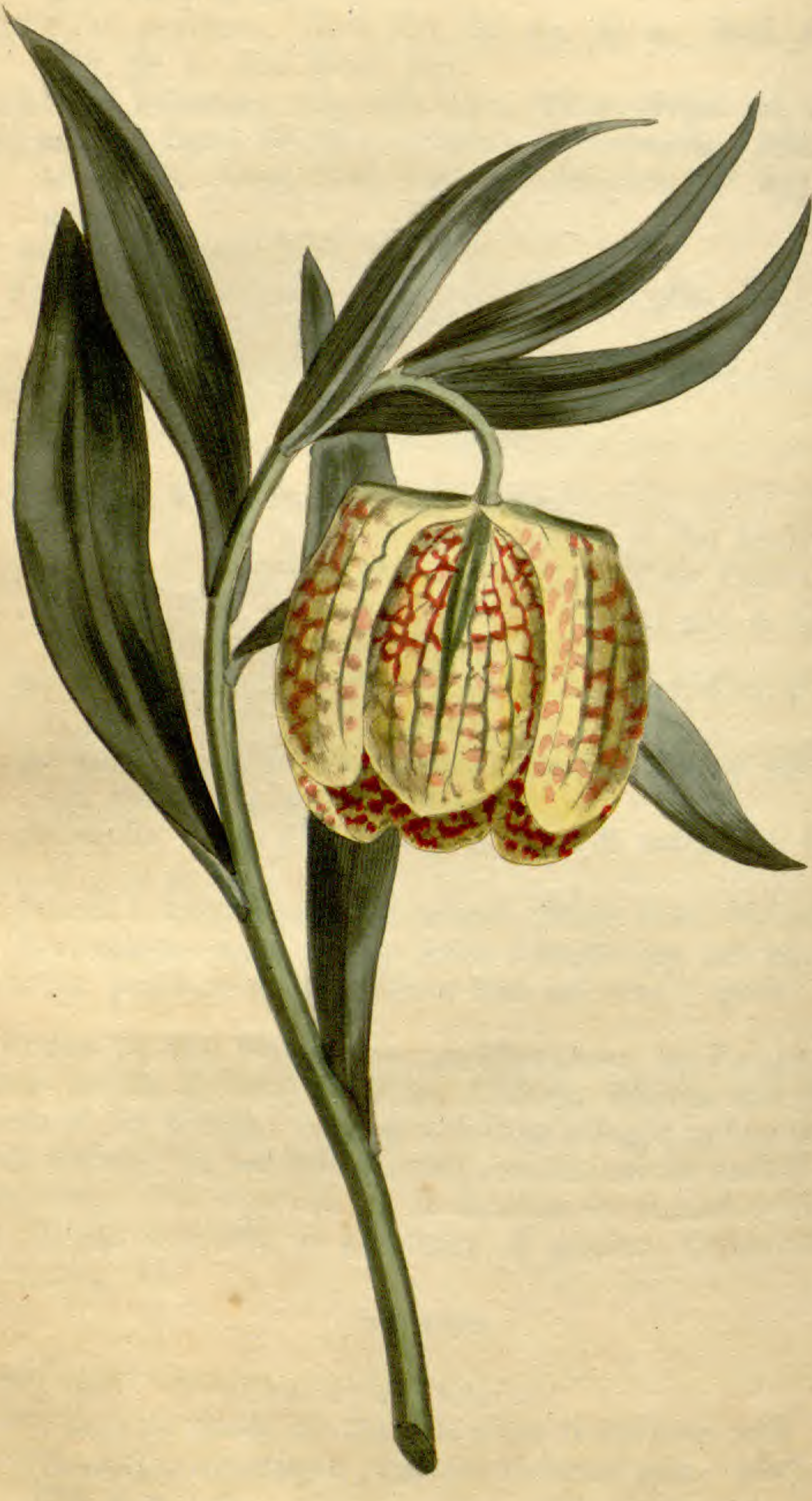
LILIUM perſicum minus. *Robert Icon. tab.* 204.; *optime.*

Found by Mr. MARSCHAL on Caucaſus; by PALLAS and others in the Crimea, Kirgeſian Deſerts, Siberia, and on the Banks of the Wolga; varying with from a ſingle to four or even more flowers. Is, we believe, with us in bloom the earlieſt of its congeners. We regret to ſee it ſtand in the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis as a variety of *perſica.* Cultivated by MILLER. *G.*

No. 916. UVULARIA CHINENSIS.

We have no doubt but that this plant is the ſame with FRITILLARIA *cantonienſis. Loureiro Cochinch.* 206. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. G.

No. 1538.



Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

FRITILLARIA LATIFOLIA. (γ.) LUTEA.

YELLOW FRITILLARY.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1537.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FRITILLARIA *latifolia. Vide Char. Spec. ſupra No.* 1207.
F. *latifolia. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 92. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 244. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 51. *Marſch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 269.
F. *eſculenta. Adam. in Weber et Mohr. Catal.* 1. 52. *n.* 16; *ex Marſch. loc. cit.* 425; *in add.*
(α.) major; omnino rore glauco-nimbata; corolla ſpadiceo-teſſulata. *Supra No.* 1207.
F. IV. Belinde. *Trew. Selig. tab.* 41.
F. lutea maxima italica. *Park. Par. tab.* 41. *fig.* 8.
MELEAGRIS flos maximus italicus. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. ord.* 3. *fol.* 8. *fig.* 1.
(β.) minor; omnino nitens; corollæ teſſellis confluentibus. *Supra No.* 853.
F. V. Feſtus. *Trew. loc. cit.*
F. flore atro-rubente. *Park. Par. tab.* 41. *fig.* 2.
(γ.) lutea; corolla ſpadiceo-reticulata, maculis flavis. *G.*
F. *lutea. Marſch. loc. cit.* 269. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 4.
F. *collina. Adam. in loc. cit.* 1. 50. *n.* 14. *Marſch. loc. cit.* 425. *in add.*
F. lutea punctata. *Park. loc. cit. fig.* 7.
F. flore luteo. *Swert. Floril. tab.* 7. *fig.* 6.
F. flore flavo. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 153.

The preſent variety has been conſidered by Mr. Marschal and ſome others, as a diſtinct ſpecies from *latifolia;* but as no characters, beyond thoſe of ſize and colour, have been adduced to ſeparate the ſpecies, we being unable to detect any others, have continued them as varieties. All are found on Caucaſus; the yellow in particular near Kaſbek. The capſule is obtuſe-angular. Mr. Marschal obſerves, that in garden ſpecimens, the leaves are more conſpicuouſly alternate, or placed at wider diſtances from each other than in ſpontaneous ones. For

further account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 1207. Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, at Turnham-Green. All are perfectly hardy. *G.*

NOTES.

In N^os. 952, and 1216, for "FRITILLARIA RACEMOSA," read "FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA."

Why we applied the name of *pyrenaica* to the plant in No. 664 of this work, and not to the ſpecies, two varieties of which have been given in N^os. 952, and 1216, has been already ſaid in the former of the two laſt-mentioned articles. Mr. DRYANDER has done otherwiſe in the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. To conform with that valuable work, we have reſtored the name of *pyrenaica* to the plant on which LINNÆUS inſtituted the ſpecies, although not belonging to the Pyrenees. For the ſpecies already given under that name in No. 664, we have adopted that of *nigra.* This is really a Pyrenean plant, and had been aſſumed by LINNÆUS for a ſynonym of the other, which it certainly is not. *G.*

The following ſynonyms ſhould be added in N^os. 952, and 1216.

(α.) minor; 1—2-flora. *Supra No.* 1216.
FRITILLARIA *tenella. Marſch. a Bieb. Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 1. 269.
F. *orientalis. Adam. in Weber et Mohr. Cat.* 1. 50. *n.* 13; *ex Marſch. loc. cit.* 425.
F. pyrenæa obſoleto luteo colore. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. ord.* 3. 9. *fig.* 1.
(β.) major; pluriflora; caulis ſpadiceo-punctatus. *Supra No.* 952.
F. lutea luſitanica. *Park. Par. tab.* 41. *fig.* 10; *(minore jure in No.* 1207. *ad* latifoliam *relata.)*

In No. 664, for "FRITILLARIA PYRENAICA," read "FRITILLARIA NIGRA;"

And inſert the following ſynonyms;
F. aquitanica. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 153. *Trew. Selig. tab.* 7.
F. minor obſoleto colore inodora. *Hort. Eyſt. Vern. ord.* 3. *fol.* 9. *fig.* 3.

While ſuch as are there ſpecially applied to its variety β (except thoſe from BAUHIN, SWERTIUS, PARKINSON, and RAY) ſhould be expunged, as belonging to the ſpecies in No. 952, which we then deemed to be the ſame with that variety. Although abundant in the Kew Gardens, it has been as yet overlooked in the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. *G.*

No. 1539.

Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Mar 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

EUCOMIS PUNCTATA. (β.) STRIATA. STRIPED-LEAVED EUCOMIS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character. FRITILLARIÆ *ſpecies. Linn.* BASILÆA. *Juſſ.*

Inflor. pedicellata ſ. ſubſeſſilis, ſparſim elongata, ſeorſim bracteata, comâ foliaceâ ſterili terminata. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, ſubæqualis, patens, perſiſtens. *Fil.* firmula, ſubulata, æqualia, incluſa, divergenti-conniventia, baſi membranâ ipſis multoties breviori corollæ diſco adnatâ connexa. *Anth.* ovato-oblongæ, introrſæ. *Stylus* ſetaceus, incurvulus, perſiſtens. *Stig.* punctum inconſpicuum. *Capſ.* coriacea, turbinata, lobato-trigona lobis alte ſ. ſubalato-compreſſis, 3-loc:, 3-valv:, *Sem.* nigra, oblongo-ovata, plura in loculamento, anguſtiſſimi ſepti margini internæ utrinque annexa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus *craſſius tunicatus ;* folia *coriaceo-craſſa, a plano obverſa, plurima ambientia erecto-divergentia lorato-oblongata canaliculata, ad bina bifaria humi appreſſa elliptica plana ;* ſcapus *cylindricus bipedalis ſuprave, ad triuncialem clavatum ;* racemus *erectus, pluriflorus denſior, ad numeroſiſſimum laxiorem ;* flos *in pleriſque ex albido dum perſtat herbeſcens.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *punctata ;* foliis pluribus (6—9), ambientibus, erectis, ſupra divergentibus, lanceolato-loratis, convoluto-canaliculatis ; ſcapo altiori, cylindraceo ; racemo undique ſparſo, numeroſiſſimo, laxius ſpicato ; coma pluries breviori, microphylla, parca ; bracteis incluſis pedicellum divaricatum flore ſublongiorem æquantibus ; corolla horizontali, rotata, laciniis oblongo-lanceolatis, planis, carinatis, alternis dorſo prope apicem mucronatis ; filamentis una tertia brevioribus, compreſſe ſubulatis, membrana ima ferme obſoleta ; germine elliptico, tritoroſo, ſupra anguſtato atque rugis ſenis ſtriato ; puncto ſtigmatoſo obſolete puberulo. *G.*

(*α.*) folia dorſo purpureo-punctata. *G. Supra No.* 913.

EUCOMIS *punctata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 433. *ed.* 2. 2. 246. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 18; *(excl. paſſim citata tabula, quæ nondum edita.) Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4. *Nobis ſupra No.* 913. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 208. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 93.

BASILÆA *punctata. Zuccagni Obſ. Bot. in Roemer. Coll. Bot.* 137.

ORNITHOGALUM *punctatum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap.* 62.

ASPHODELUS *comoſus. Houtt. Linn. Pfl. Syſt.* 11. 381. *tab.* 83.

(*β.*) folia dorſo purpureo-ſtriata. *G.*

EUCOMIS *ſtriata. Donn. Hort. Cant.* 6. 86. *Fig. pict. in "Bauer's Sketches" inter Cod. Banks*; *eximie.*

E. *punctata.* β. ſtriata. *Willd. Hort. Berol. Enum.* 364.

In our collections, this plant is generally deemed ſpecifically diſtinct from *α*. It is altogether far more ornamental; but we can ſee no character to ſuſtain it as a diſtinct ſpecies from that. *Stem* ſometimes near three feet high; *corolla* from white becoming green; *germen* purple. For further account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 913. We believe this variety has been introduced into our collections long ſince *α*. Our drawing was made from a plant in Mr. SALISBURY's Nurſery at Brompton. *G.*

N.º 1540.

F. Sansom sc.

Syd.^m Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth, Mar 1 1813.

HELONIAS LÆTA. (β.) NARROW CHANNELLED-LEAVED HELONIAS.

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Generic Character.—Vide No. 985.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *læta; (hermaphrodita;)* foliis ſubbifariis, ligulato-elongatis, attenuatis, canaliculatis, caulinis diſſito-ſparſis in bracteas decreſcentibus; caule ſubaltiori, ſimplici, tereti; racemo conico, ſparſim denſato; bracteis ſingulis, pedicello unifloro divaricato floribus longiore brevioribus; corolla horizontali, poſt antheſin herbeſcente, laciniis obtuſis, cavulis; ſtaminibus divergentibus. *G.*

HELONIAS *læta. Nobis ſupra No.* 803. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 330.
H. *erythroſperma. Michaux Bor.-Amer.* 1. 212.
MELANTHIUM *lætum. Hort. Kew.* 1. 488. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 267.
M. *phalangoides. Lam. Encyc.* 4. 27. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 268.
M. *muſcætoxicum. Walt. Flor. Carol.* 125.
ANTHERICUM *ſubtrigynum. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 419. *Coll.* 3. 273.
(β.) minor. *G.*
HELONIAS *anguſtifolia. Michaux loc. cit.*

For further account of the ſpecies, ſee above, in No. 803. Our drawing was made from a plant imported from Carolina, by Mr. LYON. JACQUIN's figure was taken from an imperfect ſpecimen, which had flowered the ſecond year from ſeed, and then periſhed. MICHAUX deems the preſent variety a diſtinct ſpecies from that in No. 803. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 1062. HELONIAS LUTEA.

The ſynonymy given in this article may be augmented and arranged as follows:

Helonias *lutea. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 330.

H. *pumila. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 453. *Coll.* 2. 260. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 275; *(ubi germen, reverà nullum, inferum dicitur; pedicelli parte in flori a Jacquino ſeorſim effigiato reliqua, huic germen habita.)* G.

Melanthium *dioicum. Walt. Fl. Carol.* 126.

Veratrum *luteum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1479. *Syſt. Veg. Murr. ed.* 14. 902. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 422. *Barton El. of Bot. ed. Lond. Pl.* 2. *fig.* 9. *App. p.* 18. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 897.

V. racemo ſimpliciſſimo. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. 158. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 3.

Reseda &c. &c. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 59.

After the Latin ſpecific name at the top of the page in the ſame article, add "*mas*"; before the Engliſh, "Male."

After that prefixed to ſpecific character, inſert "*(dioica;)*".

Mr. Pursh aſſures us that this ſpecies is conſtantly diœcious, and that the bloom in the male plant is white, in the female green. This character ſuggeſted to Walter the very appropriate ſpecific title we find in his work. We ſhould have entirely overlooked the ſynonym from Jacquin's works, but for an accidental reference to the head Helonias in Ree's Cyclopœdia. Dr. Barton has figured its rootſtock, for a ſample of the præmorſe or forebitten root. Willdenow, beſides recording it in two places as diſtinct, has made an idle blunder as to Jacquin's engraving, which we have explained above. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 747, a pede pag. l. 10, pro "*lanceolata*" lege "*latifolia.*"

N.o 1541.

Syd.m Edwards Del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1. 1813.   F. Sansom sc.

SIDA HASTATA. HALBERT-LEAVED MEXICAN SIDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſimplex, angulatus. *Stylus* multipartitus. *Capſ.* plures, 1-ſeu 3-ſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SIDA *haſtata;* foliis cordato-lobatis, pedunculis ſolitariis axillaribus longiſſimis: fructiferis reflexis, capſulis muticis.

SIDA *haſtata;* foliis inferioribus cordatis acuminato-quinquangulis ſubdentatis obtuſis, ſuperioribus haſtatis acuminatis baſi ſubdentatis, pedunculis ſolitariis axillaribus longitudine foliorum. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 763. *Bot. Repoſ.* 588. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 4. *p.* 205.

ANODA *haſtata;* foliis cordatis angulatis, ſuperioribus elongatis haſtatis, pedunculis longiſſimis unifloris axillaribus. *Cav. Diſſ.* 1. *p.* 38. *t.* 11. *f.* 2.

SIDA *criſtata.* β. *Sp. Pl.* 964. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *n.* 86.

The ſpecific name of *halberd-ſhaped* is ſo little applicable to the plant from which our figure was taken, that we were at firſt inclined to ſuſpect that it was a diſtinct ſpecies; but we have ſeen ſuch great variation in plants raiſed from the ſame ſeed, that we conclude no dependance can be placed upon the form of the leaves. The peduncles, in all the ſpecimens that we have ſeen, when full grown, are twice the length of the leaves.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. KENT, from his collection at Clapton, where it flowers in the ſtove from March to the middle of ſummer, and ripens its ſeeds freely. Said to be introduced in 1799, by the Marchioneſs of BUTE. Native of Mexico. Is uſually treated as a ſtove plant, but being annual, or at moſt biennial, the ſeeds may be ſown in a common hot-bed early in the ſpring, and the plants planted out in the open air by the latter-end of May, where they will, in favourable weather, ripen their ſeeds, by which alone they can be propagated.

No. 1542.

Syd.m Edwards Del   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1 1813   F. Sansom Sc

CLITORIA TERNATEA. WING-LEAVED CLITORIA.

✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻✻

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ſupinata: vexillo maximo patente alas obumbrante.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLITORIA *Ternatea;* foliis quinato-pinnatis, pedunculis axillaribus unifloris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1068.
CLITORIA *Ternatea;* foliis pinnatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1025. *Hort. Cliff.* 360.
SCHLONGA-CUSPI. *Hort. Malab.* 8. *p.* 69. *t.* 38. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. p.* 300. *Lour. Cochinch.* 454. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 321. *t.* 149. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
PHASEOLUS foliis pinnatis. *Riv. Tetr. t.* 34.
FLOS CÆRULEUS. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 56. *t.* 31.
FLOS CLITORIDIS Ternatenſibus. *Breyn. Cent.* 76. *t.* 31.
LATHYRUS *ſpectabilis;* caule volubili, foliis ſeſquitrijugis, binis ſetis interjectis. *Forſk. Ægypt.* 135.
β. PHASEOLUS indicus glycirrhizæ foliis, flore amplo cæruleo pleno. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 47. *t.* 24.

The CLITORIA *Ternatea*, from the ſize and brilliant colour of its flowers, is a very beautiful annual. It is a native of the warm parts of the Eaſt-Indies, of Cochin-China, and Egypt, and will at no time bear expoſure to the open air in our climate. It has a climbing herbaceous (LOUREIRO ſays ſhrubby) ſtem, like the kidney-bean, and requires the ſame ſupport.

We are told by MILLER, that the ſeeds were firſt brought to Europe from Ternate, one of the Molucca Iſlands, which induced TOURNEFORT to give the name of *Ternatea* to this genus; which we wiſh that LINNÆUS had thought fit to retain, though not conſtructed altogether upon ſcientific principles.

Propagated by ſeeds which come to maturity with us. MILLER ſays, that the double ſorts, of which ſome have blue and others white flowers, have not ripened ſeed in this country; and theſe muſt be therefore procured from the Eaſt-Indies. He affirms, that ſeeds, which he received in three different years, invariably produced double bloſſoms, and the ſame happened to COMMELIN in two ſucceeding ſeaſons, which is difficult to account for, if they are only accidental varieties of the ſingle-flowered kind. The leaves of the double ſort, as figured in the Hortus Amſtelodamenſis, are ſharp-pointed; ſo that, perhaps, what we have followed others in recording as only varieties, may be two diſtinct ſpecies.

Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON, from the collection of JAMES VERE, Eſq. at Kenſington-Gore, in July laſt.

Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in the year 1739.

No. 1543.

Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.1. 1813. F. Sansom sc.

TALINUM REFLEXUM. REFLEX-FLOWERED TALINUM.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 2-phyllus. *Capſ.* 3-valvis, polyſperma.

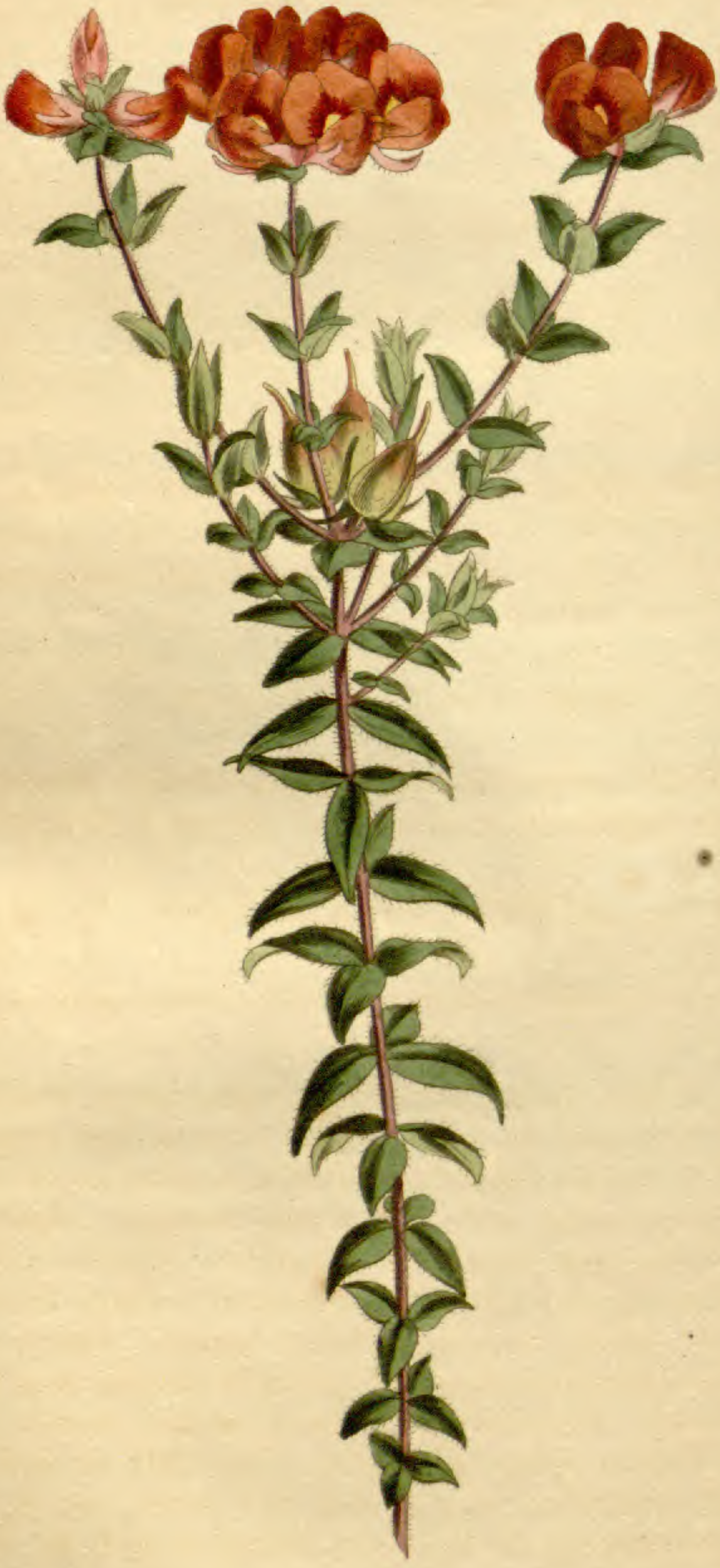
Specific Character and Synonyms.

TALINUM *reflexum;* foliis lanceolatis ſeſſilibus oppoſitis, florum panicula ramoſa. *Cavan. Icon. v.* 1. *p.* 1. *t.* 1. *Haworth Plant. Succul. p.* 124. *Ejuſdem Miſc. Nat. p.* 141.
TALINUM *patens.* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 863.

This ſpecies is not recorded in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. It appears to be quite diſtinct from *patens,* of which WILLDENOW conſiders it as a variety. It has certainly no ſpecific affinity with the figure in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, quoted in the Hortus Kewenſis as a repreſentation of *patens;* which figure, however, according to Mr. HAWORTH, is altogether different from TALINUM *patens.*

Native of South-America. Cultivated in the ſtove. Propagated by ſeeds, which it produces freely; being annual or biennial. Introduced before the year 1800. Communicated from Mr. VERE's collection, flowering in Auguſt 1811.

No. 1544



Sydm Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr 1. 1813.

F. Sansom sc.

OXYLOBIUM CORDIFOLIUM. HEART-LEAVED OXYLOBIUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. profunde 5-fidus, ſubbilabiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea: *carina* compreſſa longitudine *alarum* æquantium *vexillum* explanatum. *Stylus* adſcendens. *Stigma* ſimplex. *Legum.* polyſpermum, ventricoſum ovatum, acutum. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXYLOBIUM *cordifolium;* foliis ovatis cordatis piloſiuſculis, umbellis terminalibus ſeſſilibus. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 10.
OXYLOBIUM *cordifolium. Bot. Repoſ.* 492.

DESCR. A low ſhrub, with erect, rigid, hairy, proliferous *branches. Leaves* growing by threes in whorls, but frequently one, ſometimes two are abortive, ſubſeſſile, cordate-ovate, acute, punctate, with revolute and very rough margins. *Infloreſcence* terminal umbels, from three to ſix-flowered. *Flowers* ſubſeſſile, papilionaceous, of a ſcarlet-orange colour. *Calyx* five-cleft: *ſegments* nearly equal, lanceolate, hairy, patent. *Bracte* one to each pedicle, nearly equalling the calyx in length, ſoon falling off or withering. *Vexillum* quite entire, nearly round, with a ſhort claw, ſeldom quite expanded. *Alæ* leſs by half than vexillum and ſomewhat ſhorter than the *carina*, the petals of which laſt are connate at the apex and diſtinct at the baſe. *Stamens* ten, diſtinct, inſerted below the germen: *anthers* yellowiſh: *ovarium* ovate, very hairy. *Style* aſcending, awl-ſhaped. *Stigma* acute, when not loaded with pollen. *Legume* inflated, conical, terminated with the awl-ſhaped ſtyle, two-valved: *ſeeds* ſeveral, (originally eight, but ſeldom more than five are perfected) round-kidney-ſhaped, black, clouded, adhering by ſhort pedicles to each valve alternately at the dorſal ſuture only.

This gay little ſhrub, generally covered with a profuſion of flowers for above ſix months in the year, was firſt raiſed from ſeeds imported from New-Holland, by our old and eſteemed friend, Mr. CONRAD LODDIGES, about the year 1804. It was firſt diſcovered in New South-Wales by the Right Honourable Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

Propagated either by cuttings or from ſeeds, which are produced plentifully.

It is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, requiring only to be protected from froſt.

DILLWYNIA ERICIFOLIA. HEATH-LEAVED DILLWYNIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, bilabiatus, baſi attenuata. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis ſtaminibuſque deciduis, medio tubo calycis inſertis: *vexilli* lamina duplo et ultra latior quam longa, divaricato-biloba. *Germen* diſpermum. *Stylus* uncinatus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Legumen* ventricoſum. *Semina* ſtrophiolata. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DILLWYNIA *ericifolia;* foliis linearibus tortis punctulato-ſcabris, floribus ſubterminalibus. *Smith in Linn. Soc. Tranſ.* 9. *p.* 262. *Exot. Bot. t.* 26.

DILLWYNIA *ericifolia;* corymbis terminalibus ſeſſilibus, foliis (4-lin.) ſubulatis punctato-ſcabris divaricatis ſubtortis: mucrone pungenti, ramulis pubeſcentibus. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 15.

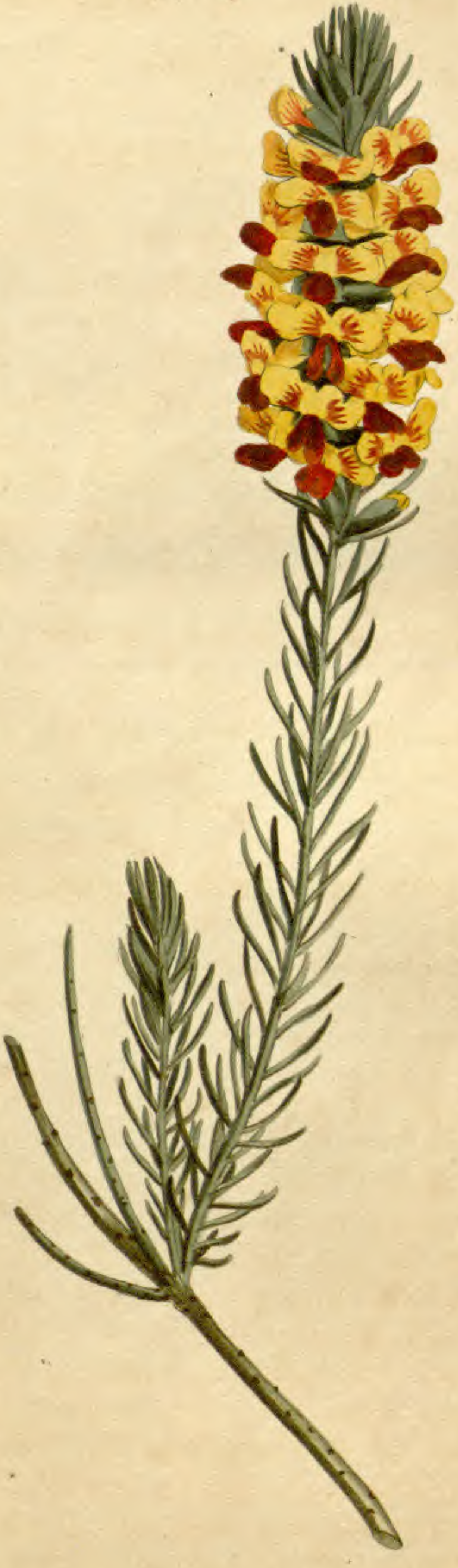
PULTENÆA *retorta. Wendl. Hort. Herrenh.* 2. *p.* 13. *t.* 9.

There appears to be great difficulty in diſtinguiſhing accurately D. *ericifolia* from *floribunda.* The infloreſcence in ſome ſpecimens of our preſent plant is terminal; in others, from the young branches ſhooting beyond the flowers and the intermixture of leaves with the flowers, theſe become rather axillary than terminal. Where the flowers grow ſo very cloſe together, it is not eaſy to determine whether they grow in pairs or ſingly, in dried ſpecimens; and we neglected examining into this when we had the living plant before us. Mr. BROWN makes "*floribus geminis*" a character of *floribunda*, but Dr. SMITH, in his deſcription, expreſsly ſays the peduncles are ſolitary.

Our plant correſponds very well with Dr. SMITH's deſcription in the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society; but not with the figure in Exotic Botany, nor with that of WENDLAND.

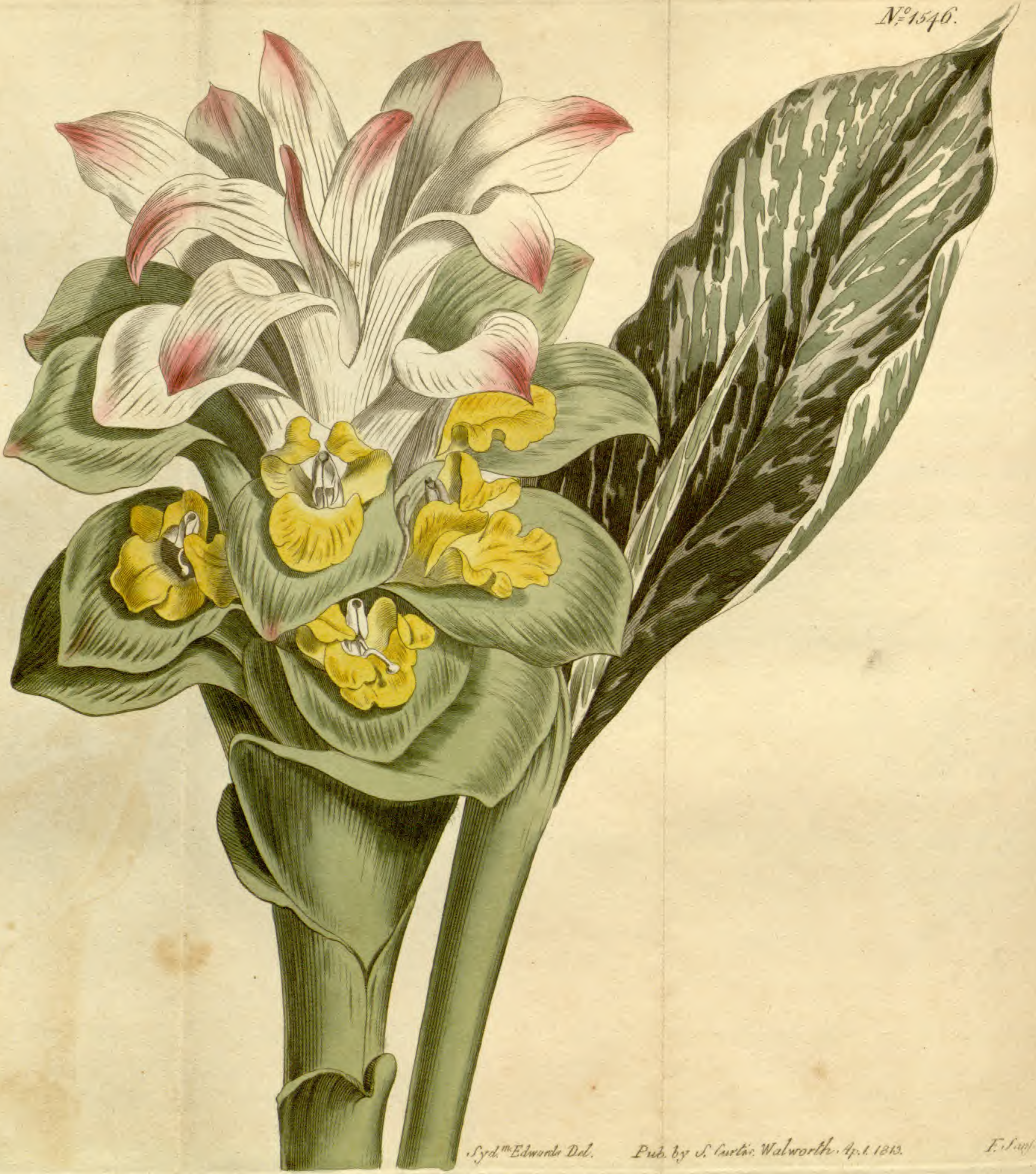
A hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Native of New South-Wales. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

No. 1545.



Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, Apr. 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

N.º 1546.



Syd.^m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Ap. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

CURCUMA ZEDOARIA. AROMATIC TURMERIC.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ limbus internus 3-partitus, bilabiatus. *Anthera* bicalcarata. *Semina* plurima arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CURCUMA *Zedoaria;* foliis lato-lanceolatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus, antheræ calcaribus incurvis.
CURCUMA *Zedoaria. Roxburgh Scitam. in Aſiat. Reſearch. vol. xi. p.* 332. *ed.* 8*vo.*
CURCUMA *aromatica. Saliſb. in Parad. Lond.* 96 *?*

The root-ſtocks of this plant are aromatic and yellow within, but do not appear to be the ſame as the Zedoary of the ſhops, which is moſt probably the product of CURCUMA *zerumbet.*

We are not certain that our plant is the ſame ſpecies as that deſcribed by Mr. SALISBURY in the Paradiſus Londinenſis; as the leaves, independently of the white variegation, which is probably accidental, are not without ſome purpliſh tinge, and the fertile bractes were green, not white as in his figure and deſcription.

It flowered in the ſtove of the late Right Hon. CHARLES GREVILLE, in May, before the appearance of the leaves.

The cultivation of theſe plants in this climate is attended with particular difficulty; and unleſs they are ſtrong and healthy they ſeldom or never produce flowers; hence theſe can hardly be expected, except from newly imported roots. They require to be kept conſtantly in a high temperature, ſhould have plenty of water while flowering, and very little after the leaves die. The great difficulty ſeems to be to keep up a ſufficient heat and a due ſupply of freſh air at the ſame time.

No. 1547.

Sydm Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1. 1813.

PITCAIRNIA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED PITCAIRNIA.

****

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1416.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PITCAIRNIA *anguſtifolia; (flos irregularis, obſoletius ſquamiger;)* foliis plurimis, erecto-divergentibus, ſtrictiuſculis, anguſtius loratis, longius attenuatis, convoluto-concavis, laxius ſpinuloſo-marginatis, dorſo pellicula pruinoſa albicantibus; caule pubeſcente, ſimplici, ſubramoſove; racemo laxe multifloro, patulo; pedicellis villoſis, flore aliquoties brevioribus; bractea illis æquali, villoſa, convoluto-ſubulata, appreſſa; calyce villoſo; corolla hunc triplo excedente, laciniis ſuperne verſus explicatioribus atque in labium unicum detectis antheris incumbens diſtortis; ſquama brevi, bifida, incurvula, eroſula; filamentis alternis angulo ſingulo germinis oppoſitis ſimpliciſſimis, intermediis membrana breviſſima tranſverſe extenſa biſinuato-repanda inſitis; antheris lineari-elongatis; ſtigmatibus in lobum contortis. *G.*

PITCAIRNIA *anguſtifolia. Hort. Kew.* 1. 401. *ed.* 2. 2. 202. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 10. *Specimen archetypum ex Hort. Kew. in Herb. Bankſ.*

(β.) Specimen ex Inſula Sanctæ Crucis in Herb. Bankſ. *G.*

PITCAIRNIA *anguſtifolia. Lil. a Redouté. tab.* 76.

Our plant is evidently the ſame with the ſpecimen from which the ſpecies was inſtituted; but it does not ſeem to agree ſo exactly with the ſpontaneous one depoſited along with that in the Bankſian Herbarium; this had been brought from the Iſland of Santa Cruz, by Mr. RYAN, in 1777; and is certainly the ſame with the plant given by REDOUTE; which ſeems to differ from ours in having narrower leaves, ſhorter flowers, and larger and more conſpicuous flower-ſcales. But as thoſe who firſt recorded the ſpecies have deemed our plant the ſame with that introduced by Mr. RYAN, and of courſe with his ſpecimen, it is very probable that theſe apparent differences may be the effect of culture or accident. In the mean time we have given them as diſtinct varieties. A ſpecimen of our plant flowered this year in Mr. VERE's collection with pale yellow flowers; but we were aſſured by the ſuperintendant, Mr. ANDERSON, that the ſame plant had in preceding ſeaſons produced a bloom of the colour ſhewn in our plate, and that the preſent was probably cauſed by a long-continued want of ſun. The marginal ſpines on the root-ſheaths are reflex. The PITCAIRNIA *lanuginoſa* (*Ruiz y Pavon Flor. Per.* 3. 35. *tab.* 258.) comes very near to this ſpecies, but the upper part of the leaves are ſpineleſs, and the flowers of a pale violet colour. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1506, l. 6; pro "oppoſita" lege "oppoſitæ."
No. 1533, verſ. fol. l. 6; pro "ſpecies" lege "ſpecimen."
No. 1537, l. 9; pro "eorum" lege "earum."
No. 1540, verſ. fol. a pag. calce, l. 8; for "Ree's" read "Rees's."

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CURTIS'S
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Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXXVIII.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their bluſhing heads,
But, e'er the cloſe of parting day,
They wither, ſhrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic ſkill hath made,
Nor ſcorched by ſuns, nor killed by ſhade,
Shall bluſh with leſs inconſtant hue,
Which ART at pleaſure can renew. LLOYD.

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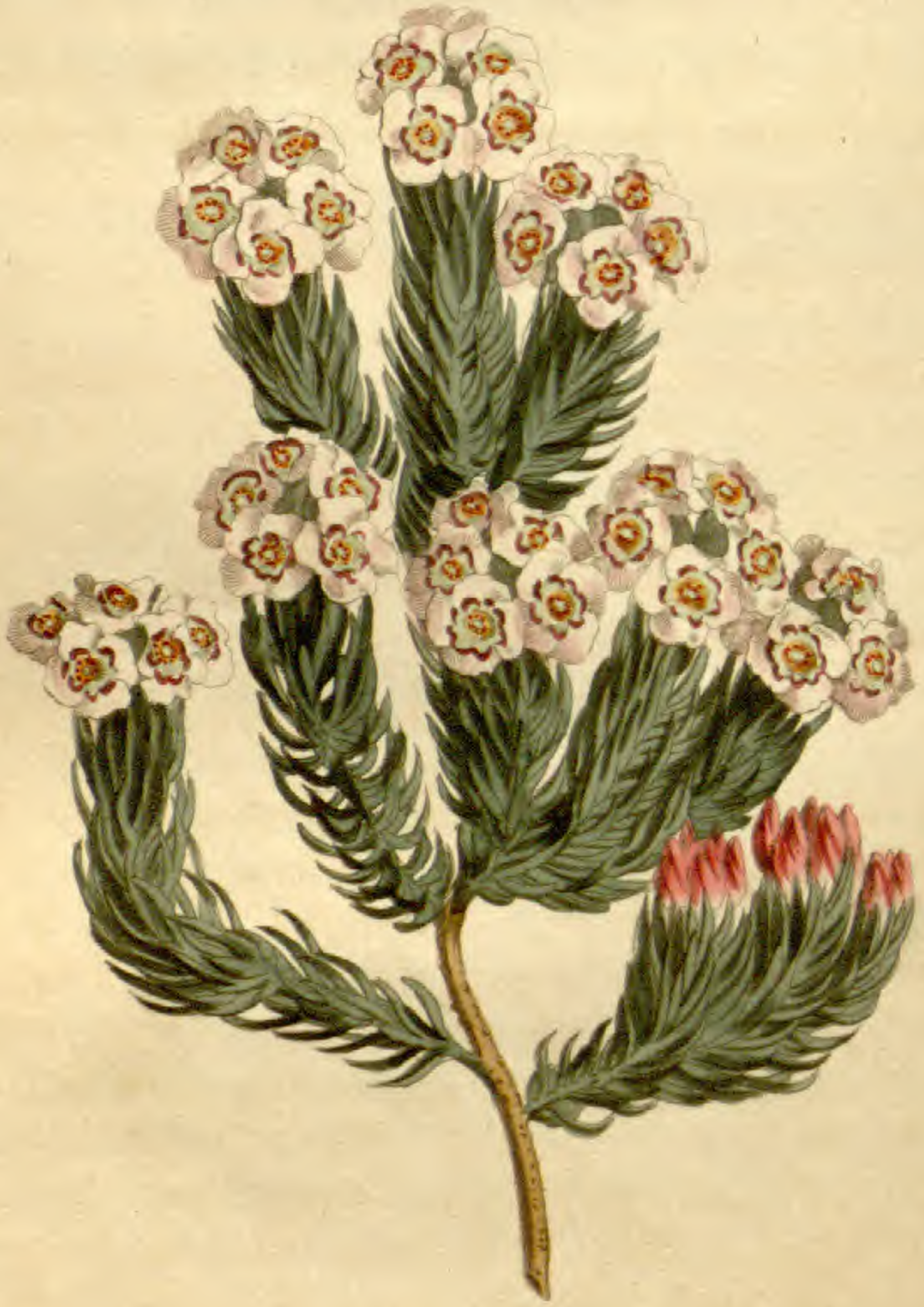
M DCCC XIII.

No. 1548.



Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

ERICA PRIMULOIDES. COWSLIP HEATH.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* perſiſtens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante antheſin per foramina 2 lateralia connexæ. *Capſ.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *primuloides;* antheris muticis, floribus terminalibus ſubſeſſilibus quinis, bracteis calyci proximis, foliis patentibus quinis.
ERICA *primuloides. Andr. Heaths. vol.* 3.
ERICA *faſtigiata. β. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 395.
ERICA *dilecta* hortulanorum.

Although this ſpecies is very nearly related to ERICA *faſtigiata* (α) of Hortus Kewenſis, the E. *Walkeria* of Mr. ANDREWS, yet we have little heſitation in conſidering it as ſpecifically diſtinct. The growth of the two plants is very different, this being a low depreſſed ſhrub, the other upright with erect branches and leaves; the flowers and leaves grow as conſtantly by fives in this as by fours in that. The tube of the corolla is nearly cylindrical and very little longer than the calyx in *primuloides*, whilſt in *Walkeria* it is above twice the length of the calyx and more inflated. In the latter the outer ſide of the laciniæ of the corolla are only ſlightly tinged with red towards the tip, but in the former the whole outſide of the limb is of a deep blood red. In our plant too the leaves are much longer, and ſo far from being erect, that they are conſiderably recurved.

We received the plant from which our drawing was made from Mr. BARR, at the Northampton Nurſery, Ball's-Pond, under the name of *dilecta*, an appellation by which it is pretty generally known among the Nurſerymen about town, though it is as yet among the rarer ſpecies. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, and requires the ſame treatment as the other Heaths from that country.

No. 1549.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

OXALIS PENTAPHYLLA. FIVE-FINGERED WOOD-SORREL.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia: 5 breviora exteriora, baſi connata. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character.

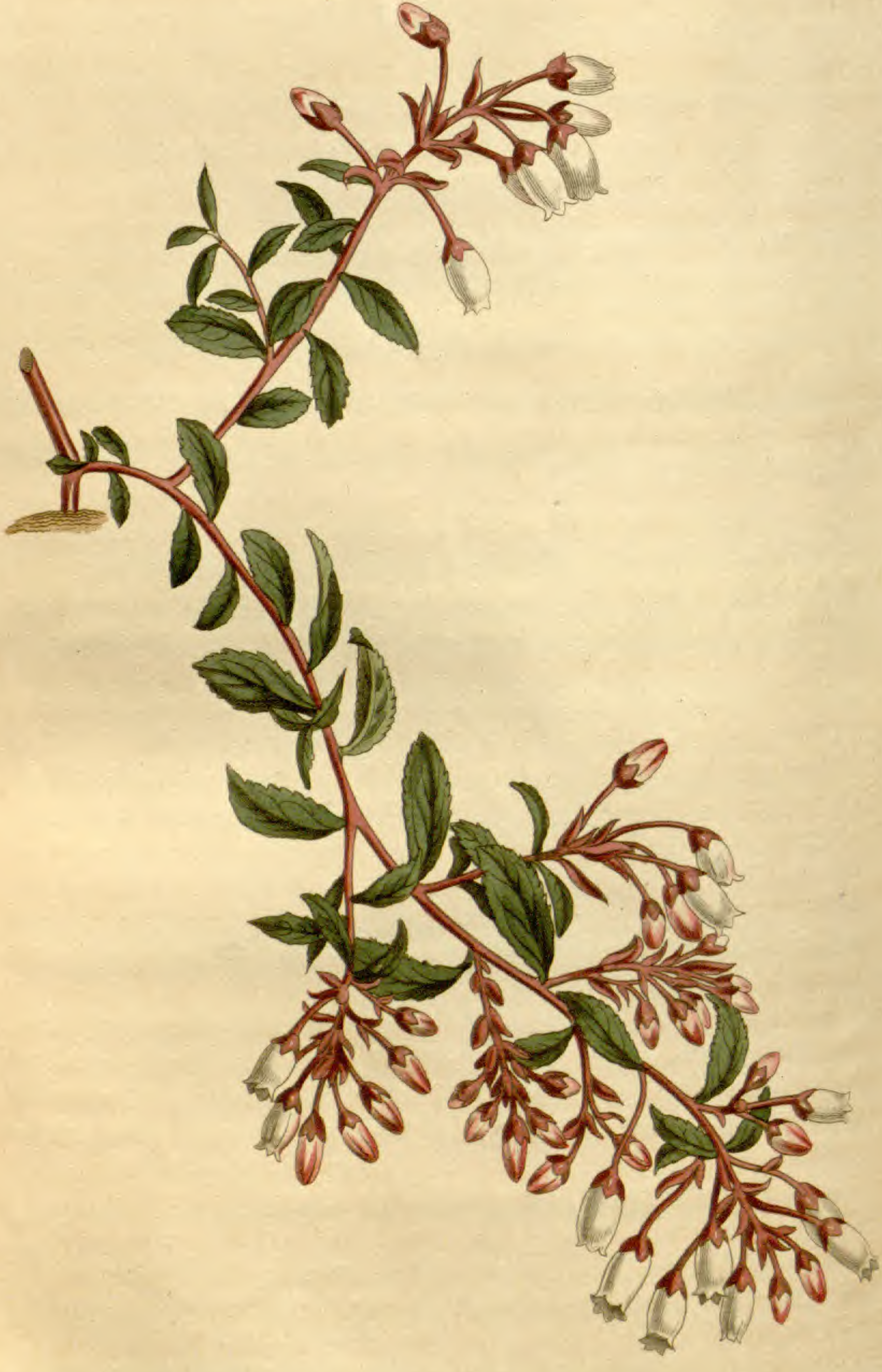
OXALIS *pentaphylla*; foliis digitatis: foliolis quinatis linearibus, ſcapo unifloro foliis longiore, petiolis amplexicaulibus.

For this beautiful and, as we believe, hitherto undeſcribed ſpecies of OXALIS, we are indebted to the Biſhop of London's Gardener at Fulham. It comes near to OXALIS *filiformis* of JACQUIN's Hortus Schoenbrunnenſis, from which it differs principally in having five leaflets inſtead of three; footſtalks dilated at the baſe and embracing the ſtem; ſtyles not exceeding the ſtamens in length.

But, as we had no opportunity of ſeeing the plant ourſelves, we depend entirely upon the accuracy of our draughtſman, to whom the plant was communicated. Future obſervations may poſſibly determine it to be only a variety of JACQUIN's *filiformis.*

Flowered the latter end of October 1812.

No. 1550.



Sydm Edwards Del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1. 1813.   F. Sansom Sc.

VACCINIUM NITIDUM (β.) DECUMBENS. RED-TWIGGED DECUMBENT WHORTLE-BERRY.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA. (OCTANDRIA *auctorum plurium.*)

Generic Character.

Cal. ſuperus. *Cor.* urceolata aut campanulata 4—5-da: laciniis reflexis. *Filam.* receptaculo inſerta. *Bacca* 4—5-locularis, polyſperma. *Stamina* 8—10.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *nitidum;* (fruticulus ſempervirens) caule ramoſiſſimo, foliis obovatis acutis baſi anguſtatis obſolete ſerrulatis, racemis corymboſis terminalibus lateralibuſque bracteatis.

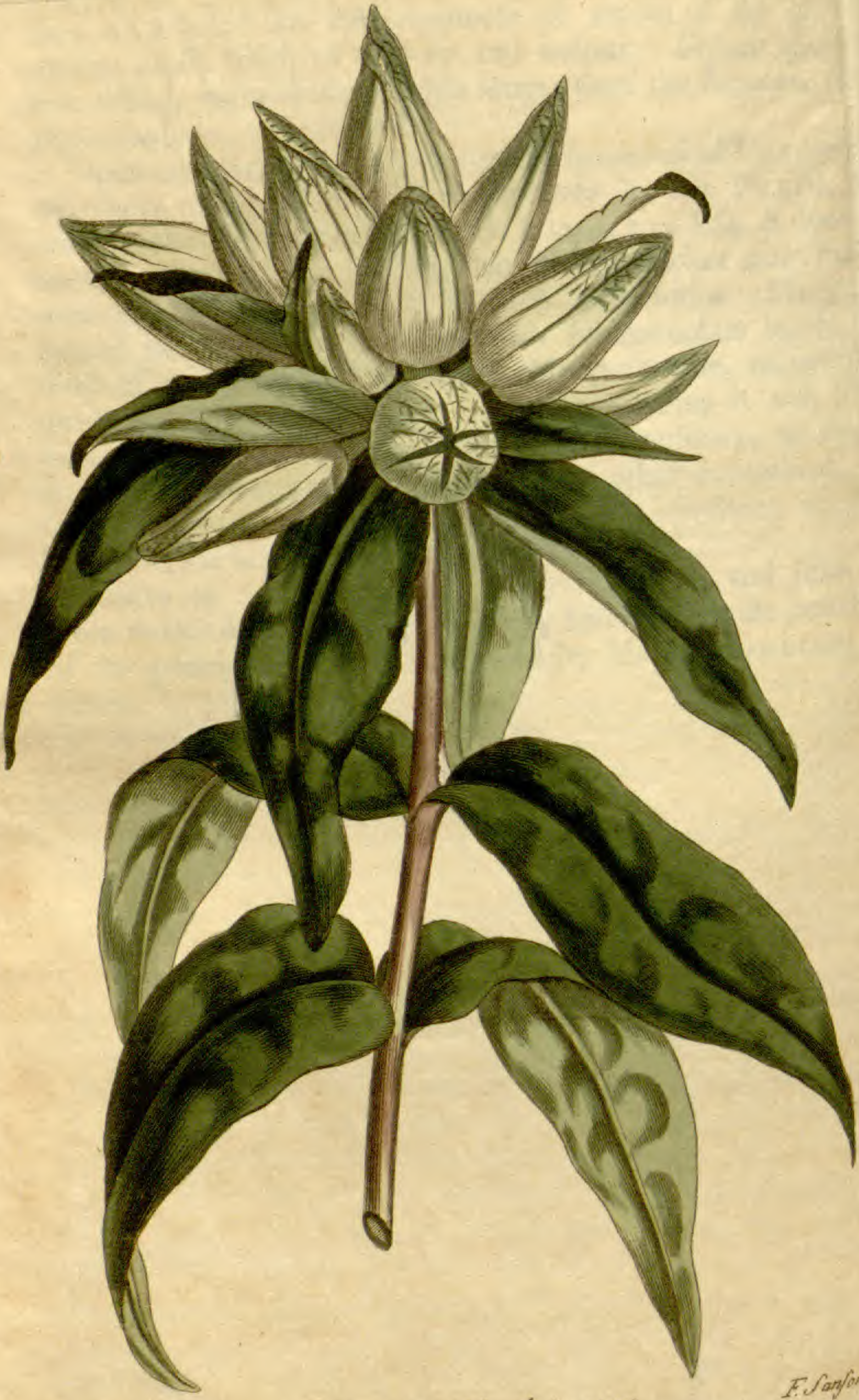
(α). caule erecto, corollis ſubcylindricis.
VACCINIUM *nitidum. Bot. Repoſ.* 480.
(β.) caule decumbente, corollis ovatis.
VACCINIUM *Myrſinites. Donn Hort. Cantab. vix tamen Michauxii.*

DESC. A ſmall *ſhrub*, crowded with decumbent filiform *branches* of a bright red colour. *Leaves* evergreen, ſmall, obovate, obſoletely ſerrate, ſhining on the upper ſurface, paler on the underſide, and beſet with ſhort ſtiff hairs, hardly viſible to the naked eye, which turn black and in this ſtate give a dotted appearance to the leaf. To the taſte they are not unpleaſantly acid. The *flowers* grow in ſhort corymboſe racemes, from the extremities of the branches; ſometimes, in cultivation, ſolitary and axillary, which apparently ariſes from the bractes becoming leaves. *Pedicles* ſometimes longer, ſometimes ſhorter than the flower, often of a fine ſhining red colour. *Bractes* bright red, very unequal in ſize, ſome lanceolate, others oval and concave. *Calyx* ſuperior, five-cleft, deep red: ſegments triangular acute, three times ſhorter than the *corolla*, which is urceolate, white ſtreaked more or leſs with red: limb five-toothed, revolute. *Stamens* ten: *filaments* flat, cohering together at the baſe, where they are inſerted into the receptacle or crown of the germen: *anthers* erect, bifid, of a deep red colour. *Germen* globular, five-celled, many-ſeeded: *ſtyle* longer than the ſtamens, erect: *ſtigma* capitate, not exſerted.

Upon comparing this plant with the ſpecimen of VACCINIUM *Myrſinites* of MICHAUX, brought over by Mr. PURSH, and now in the Herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. it does not appear to be the ſame ſpecies, that having thicker more exactly oval leaves, not narrowed at both extremities. MICHAUX indeed mentions that it varies with ſublanceolate leaves, but thoſe of our plant are conſtantly oblong-obovate, narrowed at the baſe into a ſhort footſtalk. Upon comparing it with living ſpecimens of V. *nitidum* of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, we can ſee no difference but that one is erect the other decumbent. So that if this be a narrower-leaved variety of *Myrſinites*, we think VACCINIUM *nitidum* muſt be ſo too.

Native of South-Carolina. Flowers in May and June. Is more tender than the upright variety, and requires the protection of the greenhouſe. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

No. 1551.



Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

GENTIANA OCHROLEUCA. PALE-WHITE GENTIAN.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: receptaculis 2, longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *ochroleuca;* floribus terminalibus ſeſſilibus, corollis ſubdecemfidis ventricoſis acutis: laciniis alternis brevioribus integerrimis, foliis lanceolatis.

GENTIANA *ochroleuca;* corollis quinquefidis campanulatis verticillatis ſubpedunculatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis trinerviis lævibus. *Froel. Gent. p.* 35. *n.* 9. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1338. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 112.

GENTIANA *ochroleuca;* caule ſubangulato ſcabriuſculo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis aſperiuſculis, floribus ſeſſilibus faſciculatis terminalibus, corollis quinquefidis campanulatis ventricoſis: laciniis acutis, plicis interioribus ſimplicibus acutis. *Purſh Flor. Bor. Am. inedit.*

GENTIANA *villoſa. Sp. Pl.* 330. *Ed. Willd.* 1. *p.* 1338. *Froel. Gent.* 36. *n.* 10. ex auctoritate Domini PURSH, qui ſpecimen archetypum in Herbario Gronovii nobis indicavit.

GENTIANA floribus ventricoſis campanulatis erectis, quinquefidis: foliis oblongis acuminatis, leviter villoſis. *Gron. Fl. Virgin.* 4*to. p.* 40. 8*vo.* 145.

GENTIANA autumnalis humilior, flore extra luteſcente candido, intus variis lineis notato: foliis oblongis acuminatis, nonnihil villoſis. *Clayton. No.* 605.

GENTIANA major virginiana floribus amplis ochroleucis. *Pluk. Alm. p.* 166. *t.* 18. *f.* 1.

GENTIANA *Saponaria. Walter Fl. Carol. p.* 109. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 176?

Gentiana *ochroleuca* has a near affinity with G. *ſaponaria*, from which however it differs not only in the colour of the corolla, which is white with green veins, but this part is alſo longer, ſharper pointed, and has the alternate laciniæ ſhorter and quite entire, not fringed as in *Saponaria;* the ſegments of the calyx are more ſpreading and acute; the anthers are diſtinct, not united at the apex; leaves narrower and leſs evidently three-nerved. The flowers, in all the ſpecimens we have ſeen, are crowded together at the extremity of the ſtem, and have none growing from the axils of the leaves, as repreſented in Plukenet's figure above quoted, and in our G. *Saponaria* (No. 1039). After all, theſe two plants approach too near to each other.

The Gentiana *Saponaria* of Walter certainly belongs to this ſpecies, as does probably that of Michaux, though the deſcription by the latter does not quite accord; and it ſeems not very probable that this author ſhould have overlooked the true *Saponaria*, which is ſaid to be by much the moſt common.

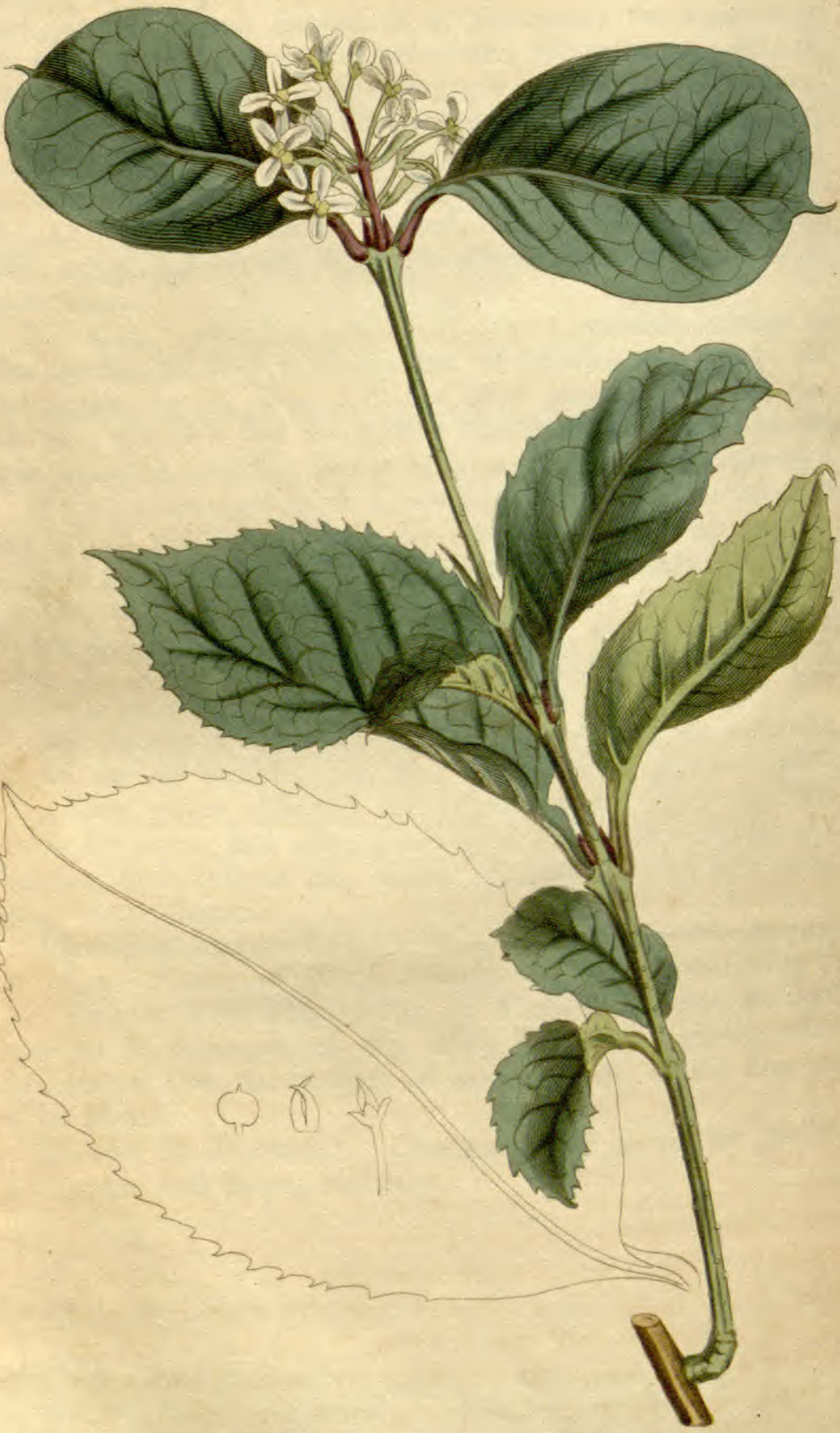
If Gentiana *villoſa* of Linnæus be really the ſame as our plant, which can hardly be doubted, this name has the right of priority; but that of *ochroleuca* is now ſo well eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition, that it cannot well be changed. It is better therefore to drop the name of *villoſa;* which may be done with the leſs regret, as, in its cultivated ſtate at leaſt, it poſſeſſes no villoſity whatever.

Mr. Pursh deſcribes the corolla of our plant as yellowiſh green on the outſide, and blue ſtriped with purple within. We have never obſerved the colour of the inſide to differ from the outer; but when growing in a dry ſoil, expoſed to a hot ſun, theſe colours may appear, though they do not under other circumſtances.

Introduced into the Kew Gardens, according to Mr. Aiton, in 1803. Native of North-America: growing, according to Mr. Pursh, from Pennſylvania to Florida, but not ſo common as G. *Saponaria*, on dry ſandy fields and gravelly hills: Michaux gives the herbage of woods as the native ſituation of his plant.

Flowers in September. Communicated to us by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, Hackney.

No. 1552.



Sydm. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1 1813.

F. Sanſom sc.

OLEA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED OLIVE.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-fida: laciniis ſubovatis. *Drupa* monoſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OLEA *fragrans;* foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, pedunculis lateralibus aggregatis unifloris. *Thunb. Japon. p.* 8. *t.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 46. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 22. *Perſoon Synopſ.* 1. *p.* 9. *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 43.
OSMANTHUS *fragrans. Lour. Cochinch. edit. Ulyſſip. p.* 29.
QUAI-FA. *Oſbeck, It.* 250. *edit. Ang.* 2. 14.
MOKKSEI. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 5. 844.

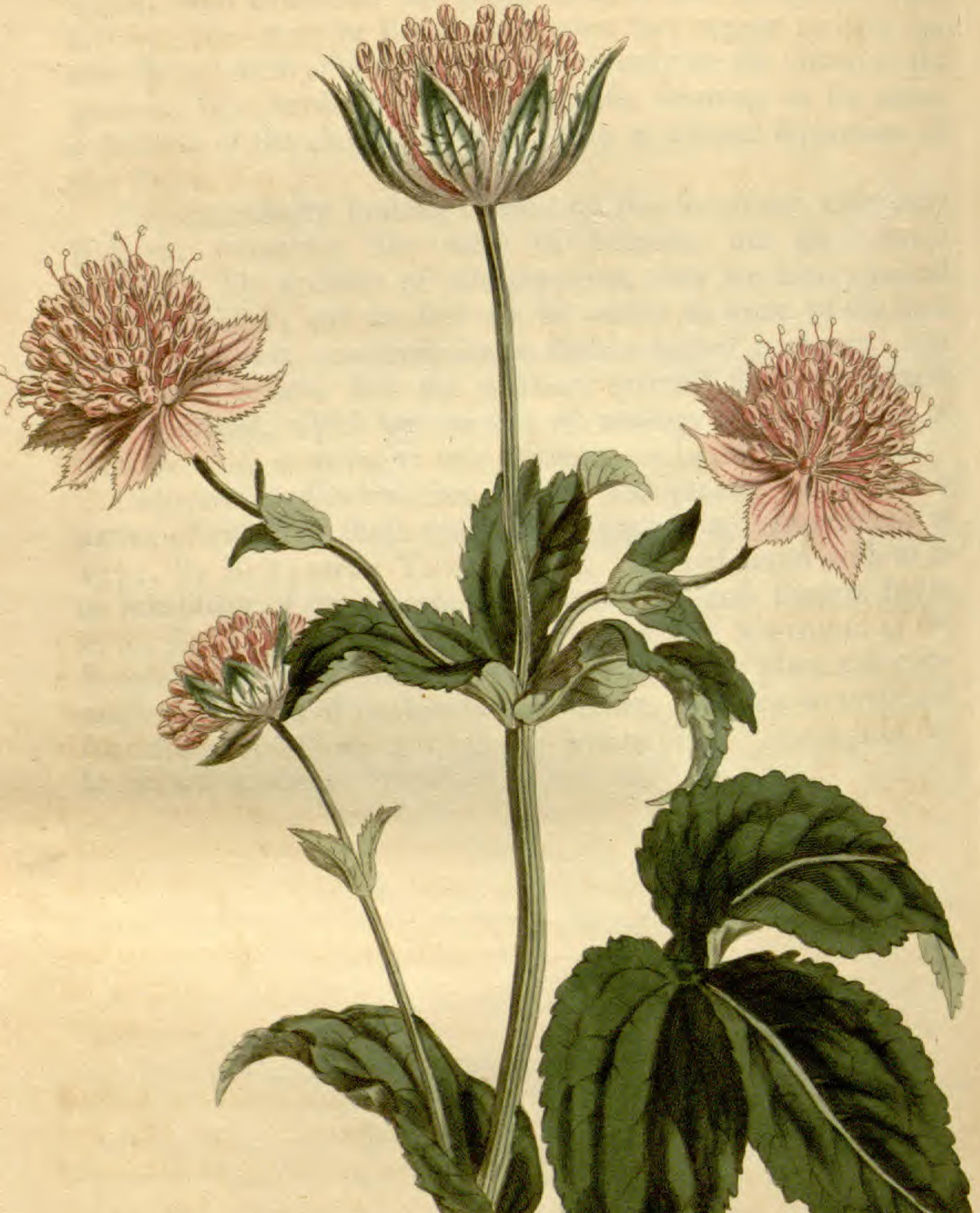
According to THUNBERG, the OLEA *fragrans* grows in Japan to a very large tree. LOUREIRO deſcribes it as a ſhrub about ſeven feet high, with aſcendant, ſometimes climbing, branches.

The latter author conſiders it as a diſtinct genus from the opean Olive, on account of its divided ſtyle and lateral anthers; that is, the lobes of each anther are ſeparated by the broad filament paſſing between them, which he conſiders as two diſtinct one-celled anthers upon the ſame filament. It is not improbable that LOUREIRO is right, in making it generically different from the Olive; but no European Botaniſt has as yet ſeen the fruit, without which there is no deciding with certainty reſpecting the genus. It is aſſerted that this tree is always ſterile, even in China; ſo that it is to be feared that it will be long before we ſhall arrive at that certainty which LOUREIRO fondly hoped for, when he ſaw young trees ſent off for this country, whilſt he was ſtaying at Canton. The diviſion of the ſtyle, which is not mentioned either by KÆMPFER or THUNBERG, who examined the Japan tree, is not altogether ſatisfactory; for when the flowers firſt open they appear to have but one ſtyle, which afterwards divides not only to the crown of the germen, but almoſt or quite to its baſe, ſeeming to be rather a ſplitting of the abortive germen, than a natural ſeparation of two ſtyles.

The inſignificant looking flowers of this ſhrub are extremely fragrant, ſomething like thoſe of Jaſmine, but much more grateful. On account of this property, they are highly prized by the Chineſe, and are ſaid to be added to ſome of the finer teas, in order to communicate to them a higher perfume. But we cannot believe that the ordinary grateful ſcent of Chineſe tea in general, which has no ſort of analogy with the odour of theſe flowers, is owing to this addition, as has been aſſerted.

Cultivated in Cochinchina, China, and Japan; but whether a native of either of theſe countries is uncertain. Introduced in 1771, by BENJAMIN TORIN, Eſq. Is conſidered with us as an inhabitant of the greenhouſe, but thrives and flowers better in the ſtove; and, as we are informed by Mr. KNIGHT, of the King's-Road, from whoſe curious collection our plant was communicated, will, if conſtantly kept there, produce a perpetual ſucceſſion of bloom through the whole year. Propagated by layers and cuttings.

No. 1553.



Sydm. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1 1813.

ASTRANTIA MAXIMA. HELLEBORE-LEAVED MASTER-WORT.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucra partialia lanceolata, patentia, æqualia, longiora, colorata. *Flores* plurimi abortientes.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRANTIA *maxima*; foliis trilobatis mucronato-ſerratis, involucris ſubdecaphyllis ovato-lanceolatis ſupra medium ſpinuloſo-ſerrulatis.

ASTRANTIA *maxima. Pallas in Nov. Act. Petrop. v.* 7. *p.* 357. *t.* 11.

ASTRANTIA *heterophylla*; foliis caulinis integris ovatis ariſtato-ſerratis ſeſſilibus, involucris apice ciliato-ſerratis. *Willd. in Nov. Act. Berol.* 3. 1801. *p.* 419. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 304.

ASTRANTIA *heterophylla*; foliis tripartitis: lobis ovato-lanceolatis acutis ciliato-ſerratis, caulino medio indiviſo; involucris apice ſpinuloſo-ſerratis. *Marſchal a Bieb. Fl. Taurico-Caucaſ.* 1. *p.* 202.

ASTRANTIA *helleborifolia*; foliis trifido-palmatis; laciniis ſubintegris, ſerrulatis: bracteis involucelli 9—12, late lanceolatis, ſerrulatis: floribus omnibus longe pedicellatis: pericarpii commiſſura lata. *Saliſb. Parad. Lond.* 60.

ASTRANTIA *helleborifolia*; foliis omnibus trilobis, involucris lanceolatis ſerratis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 119.

ASTRANTIA orientalis latifolia, floribus et coma purpureis. *Tourn. Cor.* 22.

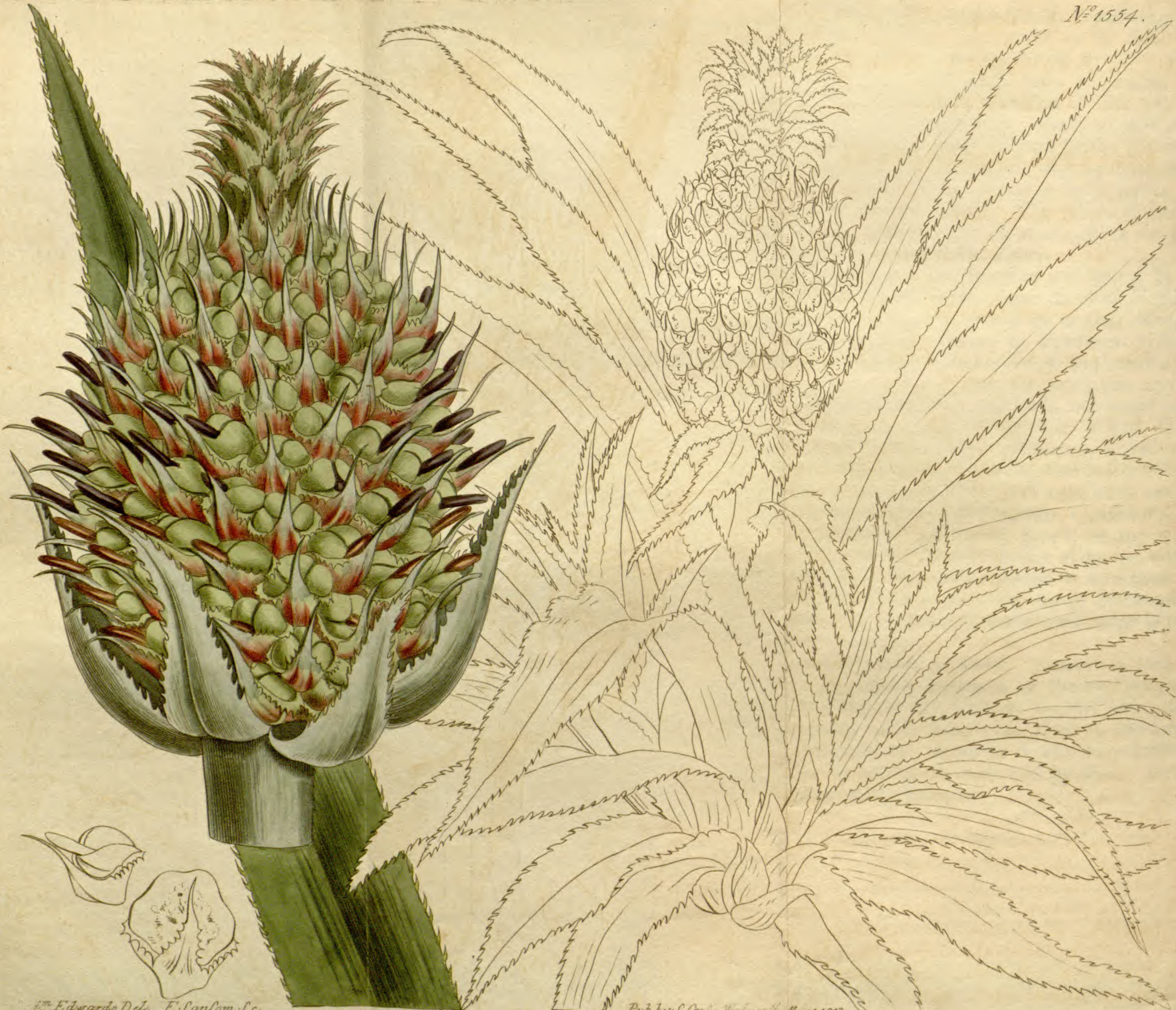
DESC. *Stem* erect, grooved, ſimple, or branched at the upper part. *Radical leaves* on long roundiſh footſtalks, divided nearly to the baſe into three *lobes*, ovate, acute, ſawed, and the ſerratures armed with a minute mucro: *cauline leaves* nearly ſimilar, but ſeſſile and ſometimes ſimple. *Involucre* of about ten leaflets, ovate-lanceolate, acute, entire at the baſe, but from the middle upwards finely ſawed, and the ſerratures armed with ſharp prickles, white with green veins underneath, and roſe-coloured on the upper ſide, increaſing in ſize and becoming greener after the flowering is over. *Florets* on erect pedicles the length of the involucre, many of them ſterile, not only in the circumference, but alſo intermixed with the fertile florets: the lateral umbels conſiſt chiefly of male or ſterile florets, with only a few fertile ones intermixed. The whole flower poſſeſſes brighter colours than the *major* or *minor*, and is therefore conſiderably more ornamental than either.

Although this plant was deſcribed and figured by PALLAS, ſo long ſince as the year 1790, under the name of ASTRANTIA *maxima*, yet WILLDENOW took it up as new, calling it *heterophylla*; which name was adopted by PERSOON, in his Synopſis Plantarum, and by Mr. MARSCHAL V. BIEBERSTEIN, in his Flora Taurico-Caucaſica. That the latter, who trod as it were in the footſteps of PALLAS, and muſt, one would ſuppoſe, be well acquainted with his Caucaſean plants at leaſt, ſhould have made no mention of the original diſcoverer, is really ſurpriſing; and the more ſo, as the ſeeds were repeatedly ſent from Caucaſus to Mr. LODDIGES, under PALLAS's name of A. *maxima.*

Mr. SALISBURY, in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, ſtill conſidering this plant as undeſcribed, gave it the appropriate name of *helleborifolia*, under which it appears in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. We have thought it incumbent on us to reſtore the original name, retaining that of Hellebore-leaved as the Engliſh one, which we truſt will tend rather to leſſen, than increaſe the confuſion.

A hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers in June and July. Native of the higheſt mountains of Iberian Caucaſus. Introduced, according to Mr. AITON, by Mr. BELL, in the year 1804; but was raiſed ſome years prior to this date, by Mr. CONRAD LODDIGES, by whom it was communicated to us. Propagated by parting its roots and by ſeeds. Loves a moiſt ſoil and rather ſhady ſituation.

No. 1554.



i.^{m} Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth May 1 1813.

Bromelia Ananas (β.) The Queen Pine-Apple.

Claſs and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Bromelia, *Plum. Linn.* Karatas, *Plum.* Ananas, *Plum. Tourn. Gærtn.*

Calyx et *Corolla* ſupera, tubuloſa; ille brevior trifidus, hæc longior tripartita laciniis *(in pleriſque* G.*)* ungue appendiculatis. *Stamina* baſi calycis et corollæ, aut glandulæ ſupra germen productæ inſerta (inde quaſi epigyna?) *Bacca* umbilicata, polyſperma. *Plantæ herbaceæ, quædam paraſiticæ; folia radicalia canaliculata, marginibus ſæpe dentato-ſpinoſis; flores* Bromeliæ *Plum. in ſcapo vel caule laxe ſpicati aut paniculati, fructibus vix baccatis; flores* Karatæ *Plum. denſe corymboſi, corymbo radicali, baccis ovatis; flores* Ananassæ *Plum. denſe ſpicati in ſcapo ſupra folioſo, ſpica matureſcente ſtrobiliformi carnoſa ſquamoſa eduli, e coadunatis concreta baccis, vix loculoſis et male fœcundis. An genera diverſa?* Juſſ. gen. pl. 50; mutata paſſim phraſeologia. Loco citato ſtamina *ſummo* dicuntur calyci inſerta; lapſu forſan calami? *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROMELIA *Ananas;* foliis ciliato-ſpinoſis mucronatis, ſpica comoſa. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1. 408. *Lam. Encyc.* 1. 143. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 400. *ed.* 2. 2. 200. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 7. *Ruiz et Pavon Fl. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 32.
ANANAS Acoſtæ. *Hort. Amſt.* 1. 109. *tab.* 57.
ANASSA. *Rumph. Amboyn.* 5. 227. *tab.* 81.
ANANAS. *Cluſ. Exot.* 284. *Ger. Emac.* 1550. *fig.* 15.
KAPA-TSJAKKA. *Rheed. Malab.* 11. 1. *t.* 1. 2.
CARDUUS braſilianus, foliis aloës. *Bauh. Pin.* 384.
(β.) Queen Pine-Apple. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. *loc. cit.;* (α.) *verò editionis prioris.* Ananas blanc. *Gallicè.*

ANANAS *ovata.* *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 1.
ANANAS aculeatus fructu ovato carne albida. *Trew. Ehret.* 1. *tab.* 2. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 1.

We have tranſlated the following ſpecific deſcription from LAMARCK's work. " *Root* fibrous; *leaves* ſeveral, (radical)
" faſciculate divergent, 2—3 feet long, 2—3 inches broad,
" channelled, acuminate, edged with ſhort cloſe ſpines, gene-
" rally ſomewhat glaucous, not unlike thoſe of ALÖE, but
" neither ſo thick nor ſo juicy; *flower-ſtem* central, cylindric,
" ſhorter, leafy, terminated by a denſely glomerate oval or
" conic (bracteate) *ſpike* ſurmounted by a crown (or *coma)* of
" perſiſtent leaves which are leſs in ſize than the others; *flowers*
" ſmall, blueiſh, ſcattered over the ſurface of the ſpike, which
" is compoſed of a thick fleſhy *receptacle* ſtudded with *germens*
" that imbed themſelves half their length in its ſubſtance (and
" have each a ſingle bracte). The flowers ſoon fall off, when
" the receptacle on which they ſtood, increaſes in ſize, acquires
" a colour, and becomes a ſucculent fruit beſet with ſmall tri-
" angular ſcales (bractes)." The reſemblance of this fruit in form to the cones of ſome ſpecies of Pine Trees, has evidently ſuggeſted the Engliſh generic name. Marked as biennial in the Hortus Kewenſis. Propagated by offſets, as well as by the crown of the fruit; ſeldom by ſeed in Europe, where it rarely forms any. MILLER thinks, that if the ſeeds were frequently ſown, there would be as many varieties as of Apples and Pears. He made himſelf ſome trials by ſowing them, and always found them to produce varieties of the parent plant. The preſent variety, the fleſh of the fruit of which is white, is the moſt uſual in Europe; but is deemed inferior in its eſculent qualities to the ſugar-loaf ſort, the fleſh of which is yellow. The ſpecies is native of South-America; and was introduced into England in 1690, by Lord PORTLAND. We have omitted to enumerate varieties, not having examined any with that view. In MILLER's Dictionary, and moſt gardener's manuals, an ample account of them, and abundant inſtructions for their culture, are to be found; to which ſources we refer as to thoſe points. *G.*

No. 1555.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1813. J. Sansom Sc.

PHLOMIS TUBEROSA. TUBEROUS PHLOMIS.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-gonus, 5-dentatus. *Cor. galea* incumbens, carinato-compreſſa, barbata, emarginata v. inciſa; *labium inferius* proportionatum: lobo medio majore. *Stigma* bifidum: labio ſuperiore breviore. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOMIS *tuberoſa;* foliis radicalibus cordatis ſcabris: floralibus oblongo-lanceolatis, bracteis ſubulatis hiſpidis, caule glabro. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 122. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 408. *Schkuhr Handb.* 2. *p.* 160. *t.* 163.

PHLOMIS *tuberoſa;* involucris hiſpidis ſubulatis, foliis cordatis ſcabris, caule herbaceo. *Sp. Pl.* 819. *Reich.* 371. *Hort. Upſ.* 171. *Kniph. Cent.* 4. *n.* 62. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9.? *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. 319. *t.* 66. *f.* 9.

PHLOMIS involucri radiis ſetaceis, foliis ex cordato lanceolatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 241. *n.* 73.?

PHLOMIS foliis cordiformibus, galea lacera. *Haller in Comm. Goett.* 1. *p.* 211. *t.* 12. 1751.

PHLOMIS urticæ foliis, glabra. *Amm. Ruth.* 49.

GALEOPSIS maxima foliis hormini. *Buxb. Cent.* 1. *p.* 4. *t.* 6.

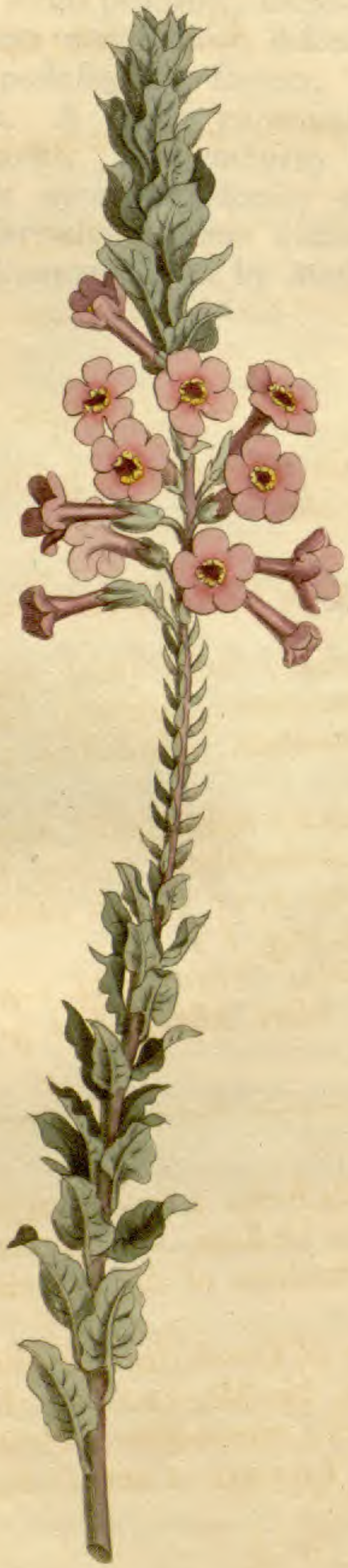
The tuberous Phlomis, as cultivated in our gardens, riſes with ſimple, uſually undivided ſtems, from one to two feet in height, though MILLER deſcribes it as having ſtems five or ſix feet high. The radical leaves grow on long hairy footſtalks, are five or ſix inches long, cordate, narrowing towards the point, and unequally dentate, not unlike thoſe of common Clary.

BUXBAUM's and HALLER's figures, above quoted, are both evidently repreſentations of our plant. But GMELIN quotes

as a ſynonym of his, not only AMMANN, No. 49, but likewiſe No. 48, in which a doubt is expreſſed whether BUXBAUM deſignated the ſame ſpecies or not, and it is there deſcribed as growing to five cubits in height and more, and branched almoſt from the bottom: it ſeems probable, therefore, that GMELIN's and BUXBAUM's plants may be two diſtinct ſpecies, and that MILLER may have poſſeſſed the former.

Native of Siberia. A hardy perennial. Propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots. The authority for its introduction before 1759 depends upon the identity of MILLER's plant, which the above obſervation renders dubious. Flowers from June to October. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney.

N.º 1556.



Syd.ᵐ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

CAPRARIA UNDULATA. WAVED-LEAVED CAPRARIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, 5-fida, acuta. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAPRARIA *undulata;* foliis (ſub) oppoſitis ovato-oblongis integerrimis undulatis: ſupremis ſubcordatis verticillatis, racemis ſpiciformibus. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 354. *Ed. alt. v.* 4. *p.* 46.

CAPRARIA *undulata;* foliis ſparſis inæqualiter approximatis ovatis integris ſubundulatis, racemo terminali ſubſimplici. *L'Herit. Sert. Ang. p.* 21. (tabula citata nunquam edita fuit.) *Lam. Illuſtr. tab.* 534. *f.* 1.

CAPRARIA *undulata. Thunb. Prod.* 103. *Linn. Suppl.* 284. *Syſt. Veg.* 597. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5.

CAPRARIA *undulata* forms a ſmall ſtraggling ſhrub, of little beauty except while in bloſſom, when its lively purpliſh flowers, growing near the extremities of the branches, make a pleaſing variety.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, whence it was introduced to the Kew Garden, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1774. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe. Flowers in June. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS, Hackney.

Nº 1557.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1813 F. Sansom Sc.

CACTUS TUNA (γ.) NIGRICANS. LESSER BLACK-SPINED INDIAN-FIG.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, ſuperus, imbricatus. *Cor.* multiplex. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CACTUS *Tuna (Opuntia)* articulis ovato-oblongis, ſpinis ſubulatis.
(α.) *flava.*
OPUNTIA *Tuna;* erecta, articulis late ovato-oblongis, ſpinis ſubulatis longis flavis. *Haworth Succulent. p.* 188.
TUNA major ſpinis validis flavicantibus, flore gilvo. *Dill. Elth.* 396. *t.* 295. *f.* 380.
CACTUS *Tuna. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 944. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 20. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 179.
CACTUS *Opuntia, tuna. Decand. Pl. graſſes.*
(β.) *elatior.*
OPUNTIA *elatior;* erecta, articulis late ovato-oblongis, ſpinis ſubulatis longiſſimis nigricantibus. *Haworth l. c. p.* 187. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 4.
CACTUS *Tuna* β. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 944. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 179.
TUNA elatior, ſpinis validis nigricantibus. *Dill. Elth.* 395. *t.* 294. *f.* 379.
(γ.) *nigricans.*
OPUNTIA *nigricans;* erecta, articulis oblongis lanceolatiſque, ſpinis diverſiformibus fulvo-nigris; majoribus divaricatis 3—10-linearibus. *Haworth l. c. p.* 189.
CACTUS *nigricans. Haworth in Miſc. Nat. p.* 137.

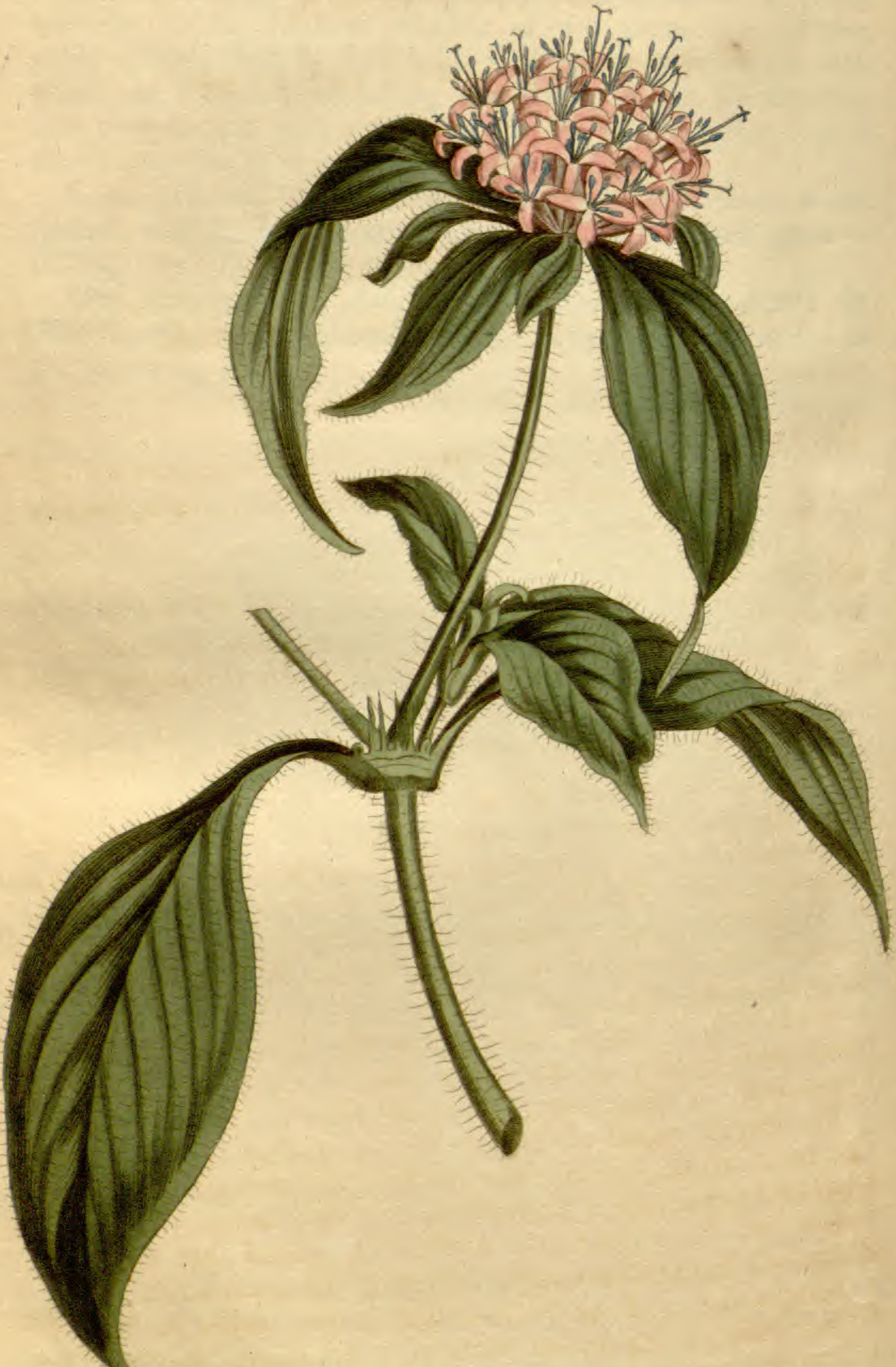
Mr. HAWORTH, in his Synopſis of ſucculent plants, has reſtored the old genera of CEREUS and OPUNTIA which

LINNÆUS united with CACTUS. We do not condemn this ſeparation of a genus grown too unwieldy; but as it has not been followed in the new edition of AITON's Hortus Kewenſis, and we cannot find, in Mr. HAWORTH's generic definitions, characters that appear to us ſufficiently diſcriminative, we prefer adhering to the Linnean diviſion of the genus into ſections, eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their habit; till future obſervations ſhall point out ſtable diſtinguiſhing characters in the fructification, that may accord with the difference in habit; which neither LINNÆUS nor JUSSIEU were able to effect.

LAMARCK and DECANDOLLE conſider all the *Opuntiæ* as one ſpecies, conſiſting of many varieties, which are at leaſt not to be diſtinguiſhed by the characters hitherto given.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. HAWORTH, in Auguſt 1811. The fruit was added in the following year.

N.° 1558.



Syd.m Edwards Del.   Pub by S. Curtis Walworth June 1 1813.   F Sansom Sc.

SPERMACOCE STRIGOSA. CROSS-WORT BUTTON-WEED.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala infundibuliformis. *Sem.* 2, 2-dentata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SPERMACOCE *ſtrigoſa;* foliis bracteiſque oblongo-ovatis hiſpidis, petiolis amplexicaulibus, ſtipulis erectis ciliatis, floribus capitatis, ſtaminibus exſertis.
SPERMACOCE *ſtrigoſa. Herbar. Bankſ.*
CRUCIANELLA *hiſpida. Mill. Dict.* 4. *Ed. Martin.* 7.
RUBEOLA americana hirſuta Parietariæ foliis, floribus umbellatis purpureis. *Ex Houſtoni Mſſ. in Muſeo Bankſiano aſſervatis. p.* 186.

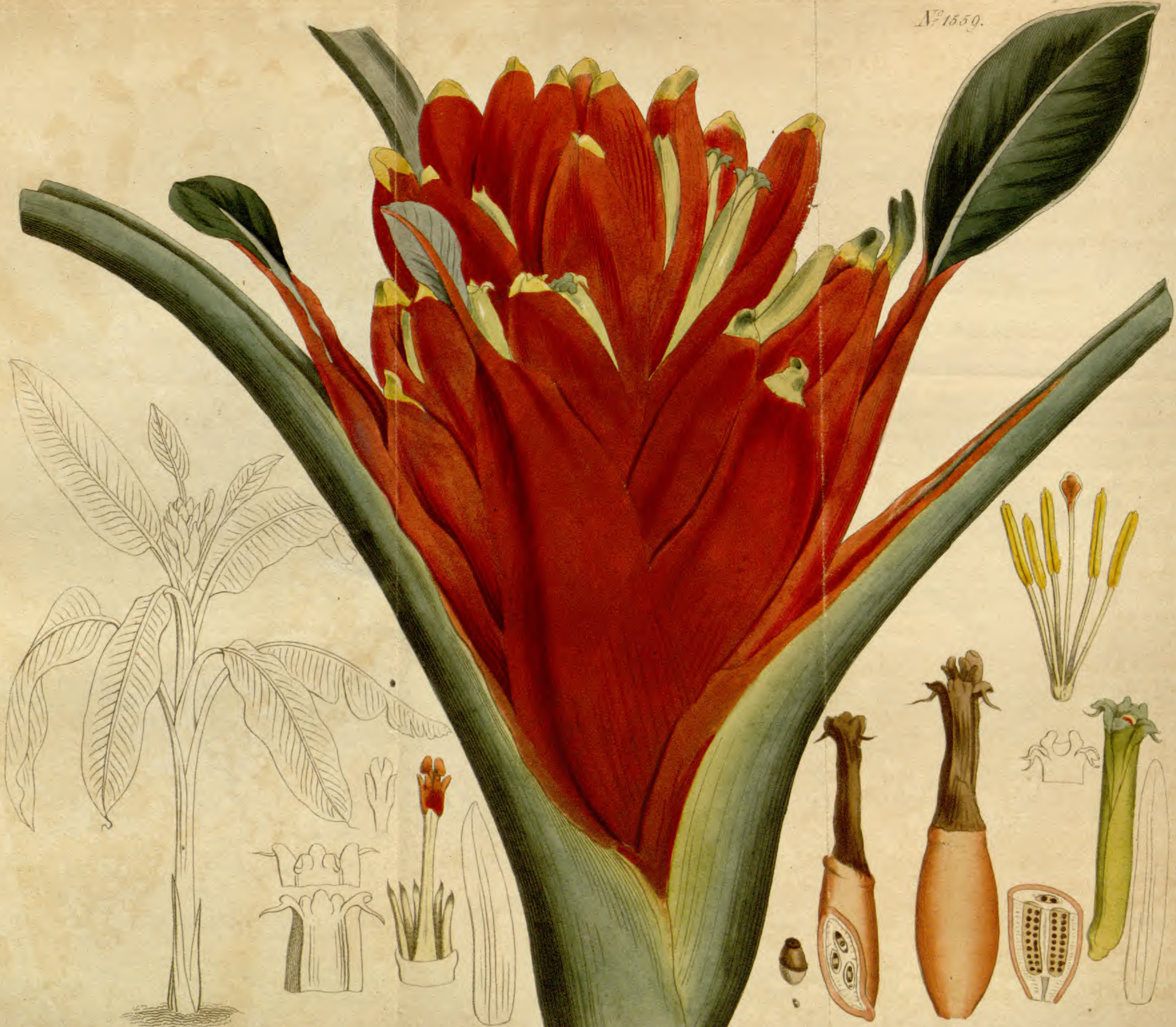
This plant was found in the Iſland of Cuba, by Mr. JOHN FRASER, and ſeeds of it were brought to this country and cultivated at the nurſery in Sloane-Square, where our drawing was made laſt year. The ſame ſpecies was found by Dr. HOUSTON in Vera Cruz, who ſent ſeeds to Mr. PHILIP MILLER, by whom it was inſerted in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, under the genus CRUCIANELLA.

SPERMACOCE *ſtrigoſa,* though not very ſhowy, is by far the handſomeſt ſpecies of the genus that we have ſeen; and no figure of it, as we believe, has been before publiſhed.

The Engliſh name of Button-Weed, applied to this genus, does not at all accord with our ſpecies; but the globular white heads of SPERMACOCE *verticillata,* not very unlike the double flowers of RANUNCULUS *aconitifolius,* called by GERARD Batchelor's Buttons, probably ſuggeſted the appellation.

Being a native of the Weſt-Indies, is too tender to be preſerved through the winter without a hot-houſe, but may be treated as a tender annual, and raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds on a hot-bed early in the ſpring; it muſt however be brought very forward in order to ripen ſeeds in this country.

Nº 1559.



Sydᵐ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

MUSA COCCINEA. SCARLET BANANA.

Claſs and Order.

MONŒCIA HEX (ſ. PENT) ANDRIA. POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA. *Linn.* HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA. *Perſoon.*

Generic Character.

Cor. (ſupera, fundo ſtaminigera, *G.*) profunde bipartita, lobo ſuperiore et exteriore 5-dentato, inferiore et interiore cordato concavo. *Germ.* oblongum; *ſtylus* cylindraceus; *ſtigma* capitatum 6-radiatum. *Bacca* cucumerina loculis et ſeminibus ob pulpam evanidis. *Flores* in ſpadice terminales, ſpathis perſiſtentibus tecti, 5-andri, filamento ſexto ſterili et germine abortivo; cæteri omnes frugiferi et 1-andri, filamentis 5 ſterilibus. *Caulis herbaceus aſſurgens vaginis foliorum longiſſimis tectus; (folia alterna vaginantia, juniora convoluta, nervo longitudinali medio ſimplici emittente utrinque nervos innumeros parallelos;) ſpadix ſolitarius cernuus; (flores ſinguli ſpathacei, juxta ſpadicem e mediis foliis ortum faſciatim diſpoſiti, faſciculis alternis et ſpathaceis.)* Juſſ. Gen. Pl. 61.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MUSA *coccinea*; ſpadice androgyno, numeroſo, ſparſo, ovato-ſpicato, bracteatim ſpathaceo, imbricato-faſciato, erecto, ſpathis magnis univalvibus, coccineis, lanceolato-cymbiformibus, perſiſtentibus, ima nunc phyllodi-excreſcente, inferioribus unifloris fœmineis, ſuperioribus bifloris maſculis; floribus ſeſſilibus incluſis; *fœmineis* germine fertili, ſtaminibus 5 caſtratis, ſolis, ſtylo brevioribus, ſtigmatibus trinis lobato-laminatis uno majore tridenticulato; *maſculis* germine abortivo, ſtaminibus 5 fertilibus corollæ ſubiſometris, ſolis, filamentis linearibus planis, antheris adnatis introrſis, ſtylo graciliori triquetro-filiformi, ſtigmatibus diminutis replicatis ob inductum viſcum in unum compreſſum obſcure trilobum conglobatis; corolla equitanter convoluta, compreſſe tubuloſa, difformi-bilabiata; lacinia exteriore oppoſitam involvente, ſola ſtaminigera, apice recurvata truncato-quinquedentata dentibus lateralibus corniculo *(ante antheſin pro retinaculo ad retinendam laciniam interiorem inſerviente)* appendiculatis; interiore parum breviore ovato-oblonga concava; bacca oblonga, compreſſa, hinc gibba inde plana, coriaceo-fungoſa, 3-loculari, ſub cortice viſco limpido tenaciſſimo ſcatente; ſeminibus *(quæ coram habuimus* ſinapeos *minora; rectius rudimenta;)* numeroſis, ſecundum angulum internum ſingulorum loculorum gemina ordine affixis, in viſco limpido nidulantibus. *G.*

MUSA *coccinea. Roxburgh Pl. Corom. MS. cum tab. pict. ined. Tab. pict. naturali minor, pictore Chinenſi Cantoni effigiata, in Muſ. Bankſ. Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 47. *Lil. a Redoutè, tab.* 307, 308. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. 343. *Willd. Hort. Berol. en.* 1026. *Sp. Pl.* 4. 895.

MUSA *uranoſcopos. Loureiro. Fl. Cochinch.* 645; *nec tamen Rumphii; ut ille et nuperius Martyn (in Mill. Dict. a ſeipſo edito ſub* MUSA Troglodytarum) *volunt.*

DESC. *Stem* three to four feet high, about the diameter of a man's wriſt, ſheathed by long convolute petioles; *leaves* about three feet long, with an oblong entire blade about five inches broad, few, diſtant, divergent, terminal ones extending beyond the *infloreſcence*, which is 6—10 inches long; *ſpathes* tipped with yellow, three to four inches long, gradually decreaſing; *corolla* green-reddiſh yellow, an inch in length, with the diameter of a large quill; *berry* about two inches long, according to LOUREIRO ſcarlet and not eatable. Like the reſt of its family, dies after fructification, and is continued by ſuckers from the root. Native of China and Cochinchina. Dr. ROXBURGH ſays that it is cultivated as an exotic in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it rarely produces perfect ſeed, any more than with us in Europe. We could find no traces of a ſixth fertile ſtamen in the female corolla, nor of a ſixth ſterile one in the male. LOUREIRO is the firſt who has deſcribed the ſpecies, but is miſtaken in his ſynonyms, as is Dr. MARTYN as to the plant that writer intended. The fertile ſtigma is erroneouſly repreſented both in the diſſections given in Dr. ROXBURGH's drawing and in the plate of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory. Requires to be kept in the bark-bed of a ſtove, where it flowers from Chriſtmas to March. Said to have been introduced into this country by Mr. EVANS, of Stepney, in 1792. We are obliged to Lord STANLEY for the ſpecimen from which our drawing was made. *G.*

N.º 1560.

Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1 1813.

F. Sansom Sc.

ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM (β.) PURPLE CAPE GARLICK.

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Generic Character.—Vide No. 1420.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum; (capitatum; corolla e minoribus; filam. alterna 3-cuſpidata;)* bulbo baſi multiparo; foliis paucis (4?), longius fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus ſtriatis nervis ſcabridis, inde ligulato-attenuatis, remote bifariamque alternatis, carinatis, glaucis, deorſum margine ſerrulate ciliatis; ſcapo altiori, ſtrictiuſculo, tereti-gracileſcente, ultra medium vaginato; ſpatha univalvi, ovato acuminata, prope baſin abrupto-abſcedente; umbella numeroſa, congeſto-globoſa, pedicellis centralioribus flore pluries longioribus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, ovato-campanulata; laciniis æquilongis, extimis ovato-oblongis cavulis obtuſulis carina dorſi ſerrulato-exacuta, intimis latioribus ellipticis apice rotundatis; ſtaminibus contiguo-conniventibus, exterioribus planis ſubulatis corollam æquantibus, interioribus duplo latioribus membranaceis, cuſpidibus exſertis ſterilibus laterum citius exareſcentibus; germine biformi, rhombeo-ovato, ſupra obtuſe conico ſexſtriato, infra turbinato-trigono faciebus cavulis ſinguliſque margine prominula porum ſtilla roſcidum fovente arcuato-circumſcriptis; ſtylo breviori, ſetaceo; ſtigmate ſubcapitellato; capſulis chartaceis, rugulofis, obtuſe ovato-trigonis, corolla perſiſtente incluſis; ſeminibus paucis, erectis, oblongatis, dorſo curvatis, convexulis, introrſum in aciem compreſſis. *G.*

(α.) major, ſuborgyalis, flore pallido. *G.*

ALLIUM *Ampeloprasum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 423. *Smith Eng. Bot. tab.* 1657. *Flor. Brit.* 1. 355. *Prod. Flor. Græc. Sibthorp.* 1. 221. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 540. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 63. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 232; *(excluſo paſſim citato Micheli.) Nobis ſupra No.* 1385; excluſa varietate β ejus loci cum ſynon. ex *Pl. Rar. Hung.*; rectius *arenarii* non bulbiferi, quod ſupra in nota N$^{i.}$ 1408 monuimus. *G.*

ALLIUM radice ſobolifera, foliis gramineis, ſpica ſphærica, ſtaminibus alterne trifidis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1218.

ALLIUM ſtaminibus alterne trifidis, foliis gramineis, floribus ſphærice congeſtis, radice ſobolifera. *Hall. Opuſc.* 344. *n.* 5. *de All. n.* 5.

SCORODOPRASUM. I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 190.

Porros bravos. *Luſitanis.*

(β.) minor, ſubtripedalis; flore ſuaveolente, læte purpureo-rubente. *G.*

ALLIUM *Ampeloprаſum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. Capenſ.* 65.

ALLIUM *rubicundum. Herbar. Bankſ.; exemplar a Maſſono ad Prom. Bonæ Spei lectum.*

The preſent plant differs from that which we have given in No. 1385, chiefly in being throughout greatly inferior in ſize, and in having bright purple flowers which are very fragrant. That is native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and hardy; this of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence the plant now figured was ſent by Mr. NIVEN to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammerſmith, who cultivated it in their greenhouſe, where it blooms about July. A ſpecimen, gathered by Mr. MASSON at the Cape, is depoſited in the Bankſian Herbarium, under the title of *rubicundum*, where it is conſidered as diſtinct from *Ampeloprаſum;* but ſince we can detect no other differences than thoſe above noticed, we have recorded it as a variety of that ſpecies. THUNBERG has given it as *Ampeloprаſum* in his Prodromus of the Cape Flora. The leaves decay before the period of flowering is paſt, while their lower fiſtular portion becomes dry, and ſheaths the ſtem in that ſtate beyond its middle. The umbel, when dried in a ſheltered place, preſerves the fine colour of the corollas long after the ſeed has dropped from the capſules, which are white and lie within the flower, where they expand themſelves, giving to that the appearance of being double, or of a coloured calyx to a white corolla. Produces offsets and ſeed in abundance, by which it is propagated. In a note at the end of the article in No. 1408, we have directed the variety β of No. 1385 to be expunged, along with the ſynonym from WALDSTEIN and KITAIBEL's work on the rare Hungarian plants, as belonging to *arenarium*, of which it ſeems to be a non-bulbiferous variety; the ſame correction ſhould be made in the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. *G.*

N.º 1561.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1813 F. Sansom Sc.

[1561]

PANCRATIUM CALATHINUM. WHITE BRASIL PANCRATIUM.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1419.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *calathinum; (umbella pauci* (2—3) *flora; corona e majoribus;)* foliis paucis (4?), bifariis, longius fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus, inde anguſtius convoluto-loratis, explanandis, nervoſo-ſtriatulis, obtuſis; ſcapo compreſſo-ancipiti, ſtriato; ſpatha lanceolata, ſphacelata; germine ſeſſili, ſubovato, obſolete trigono angulis rotundatis, lævi, indefinite polyſpermo; corolla nutanti-hypocrateriformi; tubo erecto, rotundate, trigono, ſtriato; limbo nutanti, ſtellato, laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, anguſtis, concaviuſculis; corona illis quarta circiter breviori, tota libera, turbinata, ſexlobato-fiſſa, fiſſuris ſtaminigeris; ſtaminibus ſubincluſis, incurvo-conniventibus; filamentis tereti-ſubulatis, coronæ fiſſuras æquantibus; antheris verticalibus, appenſis, vibratilibus, filamento fere longioribus; ſtylo corollam æquante, triquetro-filiformi, aſſurgente, ſupra viridi; ſtigmate obſolete trifido, depreſſo. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *calathiforme. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 353.

(α.) tubus lacinias ſubæquans; coronæ lobi rotundati, denticulato-eroſi. *G. Ex Redoutæo.*

(β.) tubus laciniis brevior; ſinguli coronæ lobi in ſinum latum et profundum margine laciniato-eroſum cornu utroque ſubulato-extenſo exciſi. *G. Ex noſtro ſpecimine.*

DESC. *Bulb* tunicate, about the ſize of a middling apricot; *leaves* growing out ultimately to near the length of two feet and a half, when flattened leſs than an inch in breadth; *flowers* exceedingly fragrant, white, about three inches long, expanding in ſuccceſſion with intervals of from ten to fourteen days; *tube* and upper part of the *ſtyle* green. The ſpecies approaches in habit

the neareſt to PANCRATIUM *Amancaes* (ſee No. 1220 of this work) of any other of the genus yet known to us.

We are informed that bulbs of this plant were received, together with many others, from the Braſils, by Lady AMELIA HUME, in the year 1796. We are obliged to Sir ABRAHAM HUME for the preſent ſpecimen. In that gentleman's hot-houſe, at Wormleybury, the plant blooms every year, in March and April. Monſ^r^ REDOUTE, who has figured and deſcribed the ſpecies, tells us, that it is cultivated in the celebrated collection of Monſ^r^ CELS, at Paris; and that the place of its ſpontaneous abode is unknown. His ſpecimen, judging from the figure, was ſtronger and more perfect than the one we received. *G.*

No. 1562.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

NEOTTIA PICTA. SPOTTED-LEAVED NEOTTIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA. *Linn.* (rectius MONANDRIA).

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, ringens, petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa baſin labelli ventricoſam connexis. *Anthera* ſtylo acuminato parallela poſtice inſerta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEOTTIA *picta*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis maculatis, ſcapo longiſſimo, corollis erectis galeatis, nectario ſpathulato apice revoluto.
NEOTTIA *acaulis*; floribus ſeſſilibus ſolitariis axillaribus. *Smith Exot. Bot. t.* 105.
ARETHUSA *picta*. *Anderſon Tranſ. of the Soc. of Arts. v.* 25. *p.* 199.

DESC. *Leaves* all radical, erect at firſt, then ſpreading, ovate-lanceolate, narrowed towards the baſe, quite entire, ſeven-nerved, ſmooth on the upper ſurface with pale ſtreaks along the courſe of the nerves and oval or irregular ſpots ſcattered about, roughiſh on the under ſide from minute glandular excreſcences. *Scape* ſtraight, three feet high, three or four times longer than the leaves, rounded, pubeſcent at the upper part, covered with alternate *bractes*, which embrace the ſtem half round, and narrow regularly from the baſe to a ſharp point. *Flowers* grow in a long ſpike at the upper part of the ſcape, alternate, one in the axil of each bracte, erect, green and hairy on the outſide, ſmooth and whitiſh within. *Pedicle* ſhort, twiſted. *Germen* very large, incurved, ſtriate at the back part and bellied towards the baſe. *Corolla* ringent, the three external laciniæ nearly equal: the two lower ones oblique, recurved; upper one erect, united to the two internal laciniæ, and with them forming the helmet.

Nectary (*labellum* of SWARTZ) ſpathular-ſhaped, veined, three-lobed, revolute at the point, the lower part embracing and united with the ſide of the column. The nectary is internally continued very nearly to the baſe of the germen, where it actually terminates in a double ſpur, though perfectly concealed within the covering of the germen; ſo that a tranſverſe ſection of the germen ſhews two cavities, the one containing the young ſeeds, inſerted into three parietal receptacles, the other filled in part with a honied juice. A longitudinal ſection of the flower down to the baſe of the germen ſhows the cavity of the nectary in front of that of the true ſeed-veſſel contracted towards the bottom, where it is ſomewhat hairy; and immediately below this contracted part it divides, and terminates in a double ſpur. The ſtyle terminates in a point crowned with a moveable purple hood, into which, in an advanced ſtate of the flower, the united pedicles of the pollen maſſes are inſerted.

The flower is fragrant, ſmelling ſomething like lemon, with a ſlight mixture of muſk.

This very curious and rare plant of the Orchis tribe, native of the Iſland of Trinidad, was ſent by Dr. ANDERSON to Mr. EVANS, of Stepney, ſeven or eight years ago, under the name of ARETHUSA *picta*. It flowered the year after, but in ſo defective a manner that it produced no ſcape, the flowers growing intermixed with the leaves in a ſingular manner, which induced Dr. SMITH to give it the name of *acaulis*.

Our drawing and deſcription were taken from a plant communicated by Mr. KENT, of Clapton, in April laſt, which was originally an offset from Mr. EVANS's, and is therefore decidedly the ſame as the *acaulis* of the Exotic Botany.

We had a drawing of this ſpecies taken, in the ſpring of the year 1812, at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's Nurſery, but not having had an opportunity of ſeeing the plant, we were not at that time aware of its being the NEOTTIA *acaulis* of Dr. SMITH.

Requires to be kept in the bark ſtove. Propagated by offsets. Flowers in April and May.

N.º 1563.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1813. F. Sanson Sc.

ASTER ARGOPHYLLUS. MUSK-SCENTED STAR-WORT.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Cal.* imbricati ſquamæ inferiores patulæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTER *argophyllus;* fruticoſus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenato-dentatis ſubtus albo-ſericeis, paniculis compoſitis axillaribus, ramis tomentoſis, radio 3—5-floro.

ASTER *argophyllus;* fruticoſus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis ſubtus albo-ſericeis, paniculis compoſitis axillaribus, radiis ternis. *Labill. Nov. Holl. p.* 52. *t.* 201. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 441. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 5. *p.* 48. *inedit.*

Freſh flowering ſpecimens of this plant were kindly communicated to us, by Mr. HANDSCOMB, of Newport-Pagnel, Buckinghamſhire, on the 1ſt of May laſt, who informs us that they were taken from a fine ſhrub nine or ten feet in height, which had been at that time nearly a month in full flower.

Thriving plants of this ASTER have for ſome years been to be ſeen in ſeveral collections about town; and are much admired for the delicate ſcent of muſk, which the leaves retain for a long time after they are dried, as well as when recent.

We received a preſent of a very fine ſhrub of this kind from Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, ſome time ſince, but it ſhewed no ſigns of flowering, and with us ſoon loſt its ſcent, probably from having the powder which uſually covers the upper ſurface of the leaves rubbed off; for to this ſubſtance the muſky odour appears to be confined. We have not heard of this ſhrub having bloſſomed in this country before the preſent year. M. LABILLARDIERE deſcribes the flower as having three rays, in our cultivated ſpecimens there were almoſt conſtantly five.

Native of Van Diemen's Iſland, where it grows to a ſmall tree, the wood of which, as we are informed by Mr. BROWN, is remarkably hard. Should be kept in the greenhouſe. Propagated by cuttings. Introduced, according to Mr. AITON, in 1804, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

No. 1564

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth July 1 1813 F. Sansom Sc.

GLADIOLUS HASTATUS. THE SPADE-CORN-FLAG.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. alterna, diſticho-ſpicata, pauci-multiflora, *ſpathis* ſingulatim interſtincta bivalvibus oblongo-lanceolatis, valva exteriore oppoſitam ſimilem anguſtiorem convoluto-complectente. *Cor.* ſupera, tubuloſa, ſexfida, infundibuliformi-irregularis, tubo erecto, gracili, in faucem brevem turbinatam ſ. cylindrico-elongatam ampliato, limbo ſexpartito, campanulato-bilabiato, ſubæquali divaricato-ringente ſ. inæqualiſſimo labio ſummo porrecto. *Fil.* ori tubi impoſita, collaterali-aſcendentia, incluſa. *Anth.* lineari-oblongæ, antrorſum a dorſo verticali-penſiles, vibratiles. *Stylus* decurſu ſtaminum, triquetro-filiformis. *Stigm.* 3, lamelloſa, obverſe attenuata, conduplicato-explicanda, divergentia. *Capſ.* membranacea, ovato-oblonga, obtuſe trigona, 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio ſeptigeris. *Sem.* numeroſa, gemino ordine in loculis imbricata, internæ ſepti margini utrinque annexa, obovato-orbiculata, membranoſo-alata, nucleo parvo cartilagineo. *G.*

OBS. Bulbo-tuber *ovato-globoſum, plexibus membranaceo-fibroſis textura et craſſitie magnopere variantibus tectum, rarius ſubnudum ;* folia *duo-plura, collaterali-diſticha, infra vaginantia et* vagina radicali *cincta,* lamina *enſata, rarius decuſſato-quadrangula, modo utrinque biſulca, interdum cartilagine craſſa marginata ;* caulis *culmaceus, ſæpius ſimplex, teres, nunc ſubalatim triqueter. In* GLADIOLO ſegetum *$N^{i.}$ ſuperioris* 719 *(quem modo in Nota ad $N^{um.}$* 1267 *eſſe* G. imbricatum *Linnæi monuimus) nucleus ſeminum major et parva pulpa obvolutus integumentum externum adeo explet ut fere obliteretur ala; hinc genere ſuo abludens* ANTHOLYZAS *et* BABIANAS *approximat.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *haſtatus ;* foliis radicalibus binis, divaricate divergentibus, gramineo-enſatis, ſtriatis, uno latiore caule ſimplici parum breviore, 1—2 caulinis brevibus; ſpica remotius bi-triflora, inflexione ſecunda; valva ſpathæ extima longiore, tubum cum fauce floris plurimum exſuperante, quam limbus breviore; corolla erecto-nutante, infundibuliformi-ringente, parum inæquali; tubo erecto in brevem et late turbinatam faucem exeunte; limbo his ſimul longiore, nutante, ex campanulato indiſtinctius bilabiato, recurvato-divaricante, laciniis æquilongis, media ſumma oblongo-lanceolata lateralibus elliptico-lanceolatis ſubanguſtiore, media ima elliptico-lanceolata lateralibus ſuis ſpathulato-oblongis acuminatis latiore; ſtaminibus limbo bis vel ultra brevioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *haſtatus. Thunb. Prod.* 185; *et in Act. Soc. Hiſt. Nat. Hafn. v.* 6. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 86. *n.* 18; *(a nobis in Spec. Enum. in No.* 992 *minus recte pro ſynonymo* Gladioli involuti *datus.)* G.

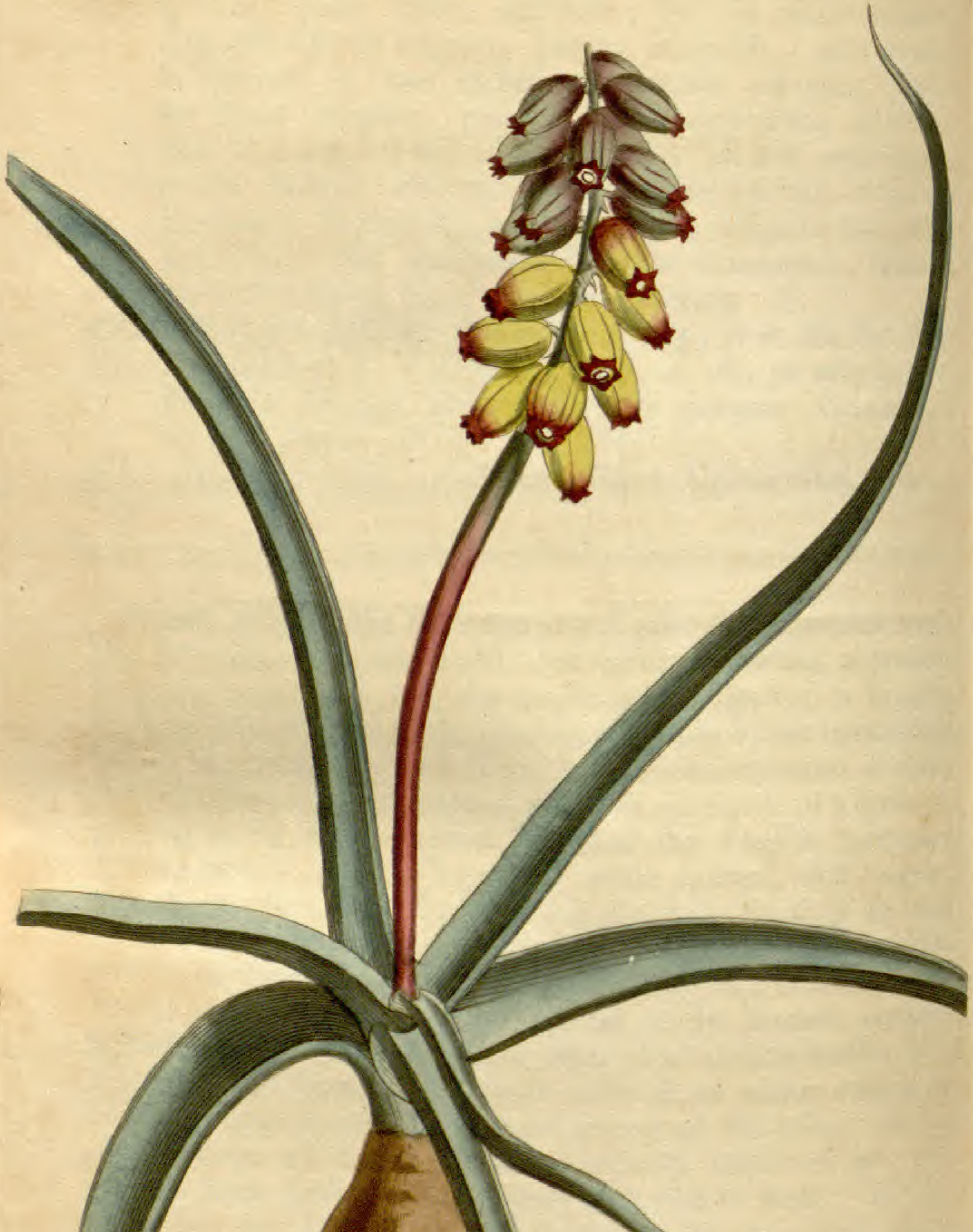
GLADIOLUS *triſtis. o.* haſtatus. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Glad. n.* 8.

Nearly allied to the Gladiolus *blandus* of the preſent work (ſee Nos. 625, 645, and 648); but differs by having a proportionately longer and very unequally valved ſpathe, a broader lower middle ſegment to the corolla, as well as by the remarkable haſtate honeymark on each of the lower lateral ſegments of that; the reſemblance in the form of which to the figure of a ſpade on playing-cards, ſeems to have ſuggeſted the Engliſh gardener's ſpecific name. *Rootſheath* greeniſh white ſpotted with purple; *ſtem* about a foot high; broadeſt *leaf* about the third of an inch acroſs; *corolla* about two inches and a half high, pinkiſh white, reddeſt on the outſide; *honeymark (nectaroſtigma)* on each lower lateral ſegment, large, nearly central in the lamina, cordate-haſtate, yellow with a narrow ſomewhat radiant border of a violet colour, from the ſinus at the baſe of which a ſimilarly coloured ſtripe is continued to the mouth of the tube. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Formerly imported into our gardens from Holland; now rarely met with in them. We are obliged to the Hon. W. Herbert for the ſpecimen from which our drawing has been taken. Blooms in April and May. G.

CORRIGENDUM.

In No. 992, Spec. Enum. verſo folio l. 2, dele verba "*huc quoque* haſtatus. *Vahl l. c.* 86. *n.* 18."

N.o 1565.



Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

MUSCARI MOSCHATUM (β.) FLAVUM. YELLOW MUSK-HYACINTH.

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Generic Character.—Vide No. 734, *et No.* 1185, *verſ. fol. circa fin. pag.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MUSCARI *moſchatum;* bulbo ovato; foliis pluribus, ambienter divergentibus, lanceolato-ligulatis, convoluto-concavis, obtuſiuſculis, glauceſcentibus, ſcapum ſubæquantibus; racemo multifloro, laxe ſpicato; pedicellis flore pluries brevioribus; bractea ſimplici, minuta, lacera; corolla horizontali-nutante, ventricoſo-oblongata, obſcure trigona, ore anguſtiſſime conſtricto, limbo minuto ſexcrenato-rotato, membranula incluſa lacera coronato, citius emarcido; filamentis corolla ſubduplo brevioribus, alterne longioribus; ſtigmate obſolete trifido, capitato-trigono. *G.*

MUSCARI *moſchatum. Nobis ſupra No.* 1185, *verſ. fol. ſub calce pag.; et No.* 734, *ubi ſynonyma; quibus adjicias;*

MUSCARI *ambroſiacum. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 132.

HYACINTHUS *Muſcari. Schkurh. handb. tab.* 96. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 283.

MUSCHI-RUMI. *Turcis.* Jacinthe mouſcade. *Bartholdy Voy. en Grèce* 2. 103. *Paris* 1807.

(α) corolla macrior, e rubido cineraſcens. *G. Supra No.* 734.

(β.) corolla obeſior, e rubido flaveſcens. *G.*

In No. 734 of this work (to which place we refer for the general ſynonymy and account of the ſpecies) we have mentioned a yellow variety, known among the Dutch Floriſts by the appellation of *Tibcadi Muſcari;* this we believe the preſent to be. It is copiouſly deſcribed by PARKINSON, and ſeems to have been well known in the Engliſh gardens of his day; but till now, we have never ſeen, nor ever heard of its being in any one of the preſent. This variety exceeds α as much in fragrance as in appearance. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was

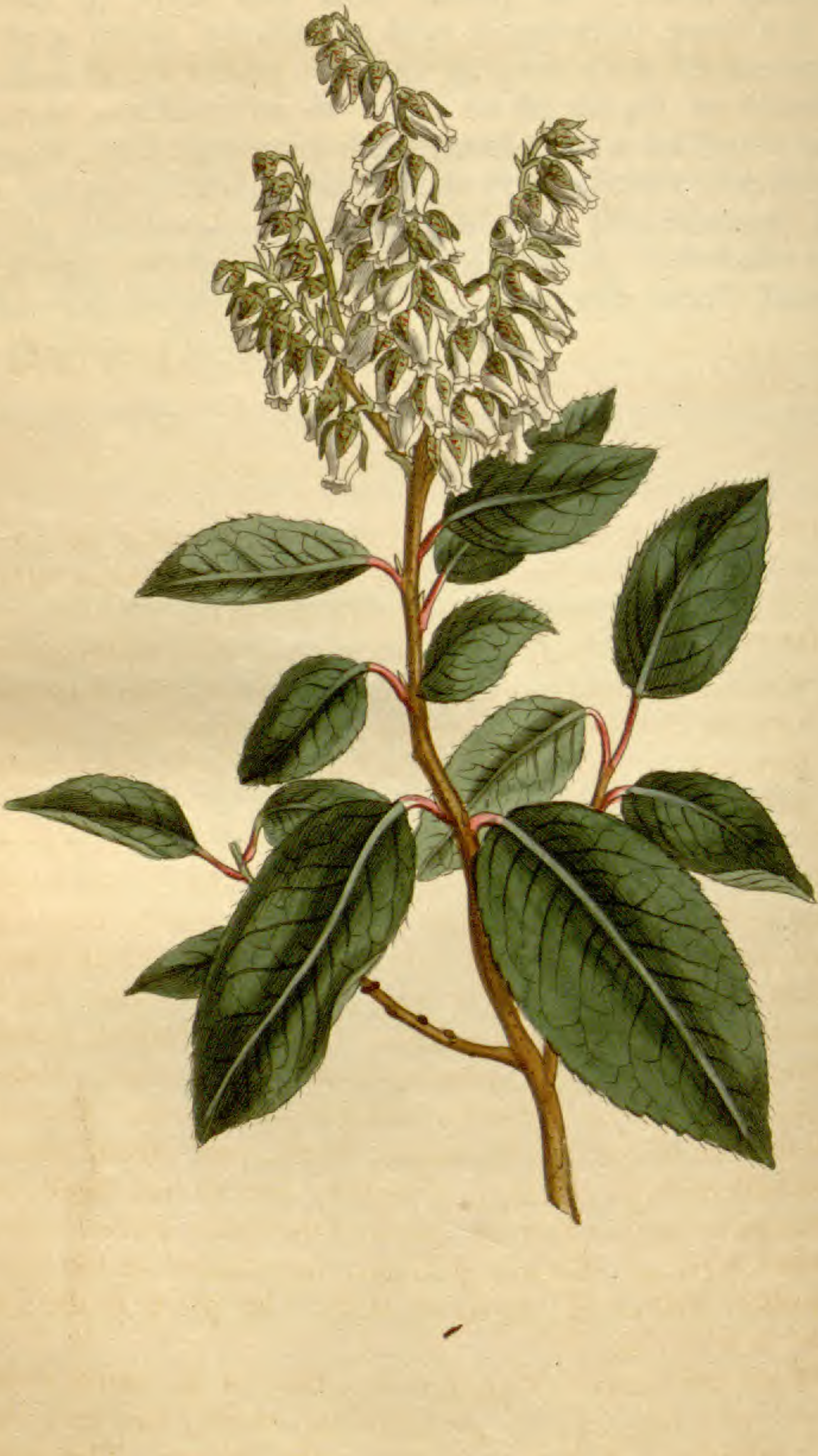
made, had been ſent from Conſtantinople to Meſſrs. WHITLEY & Co. by Mrs. LISTON, the lady of the Britiſh ambaſſador to the Porte, and flowered with them in April laſt.

In the ſymbolic language of the flowers (a mean, as we are told, by which the Turkiſh females ſometimes contrive to correſpond in ſecret with their lovers) the preſent ſpecies is ſaid by a recent traveller to bear a principal part: "ſi une "paſſion ſecrete vient à s'emparer du cœur d'une femme turque, "aucune conſideration de honte ou de danger ne ſauroit la "retenir; et ſi l'ignorance dans laquelle elle a ètè élevèe ne lui "permet pas d'ècrire, le bouquet de fleurs viendra à ſon ſecours, "et le *Muſchi-rumi*, Jacinthe muſcade, (littèralement *Muſc* "*d'Europe)* qu'elle n'oubliera pas d'y mêler, èquivaudra pour "l'heureux initiè à ces mots; "Je t'accorde tout." *Bartholdy Voy. en Grèce. Paris*, 1807. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 1559, *verſ. fol. l.* 8. *pro* "gemina" *lege* "gemino."

No. 1566.



[illegible] Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA. CONICAL-FLOWERED ANDROMEDA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, valvulis diſſepimento contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ANDROMEDA *floribunda;* foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis ſerrulatis perennantibus, racemis compoſitis ſecundis terminalibus, corollis conicis pentagonis cernuis.

ANDROMEDA *floribunda:* glaberrima; foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis tenuiſſime ſerrulatis adpreſſo-ciliatis glabris coriaceis, racemis ſecundis axillaribus et terminalibus congeſto-paniculatis, pedicellis bibracteatis. *Purſh Fl. Bor.-Amer. p.* 293. *inedit.*

DESCR. An erect *ſhrub*, with branches hairy and reddiſh. *Leaves* evergreen, oblong-oval, minutely ſerrulate, reticulately veined, underneath paler and, whilſt young, clothed with ſcattered blackiſh brown hairs: *petioles* four times ſhorter than the leaf, generally recurved, hairy, reddiſh. *Flowers* terminal, nodding, in compound, ſecund, cluſtered-flowered racemes. *Peduncles* and *pedicles* punctate. *Bractes* ſubulate, deciduous. *Calyx* two-thirds the ſize of the corolla, ovate, acute, pale-green, punctate. *Corolla* milk-white, conical, five-angled: *limb* 5-cleft, ſmall, erect. *Stamens* 10: *filaments* half the length of the ſtyle: *anthers* bearded, or rather ſpurred. *Germen* globular, ſurrounded at the baſe by ten glands: *ſtyle* erect: *ſtigma* toruloſe. Its place in the ſyſtem is next to *ſalicifolia.*

We are informed by Mr. LYONS, that in its native country it grows to a large and very handſome ſhrub, and is covered with a profuſion of flowers early in the ſpring. The conical five-cornered flowers eaſily diſtinguiſh it from every other known ſpecies of Andromeda.

Bloſſoms in April; but the flowers are formed in the autumn and remain unexpanded through the winter. Native of the mountains of Georgia. Introduced in 1811, by Mr. Lyons, at whoſe repoſitory our drawing was made before the ſale in 1812. But the above deſcription was taken from a living plant communicated the laſt ſpring by George Owen, Eſq. Camberwell-Terrace.

Propagated by cuttings. At preſent is treated as a greenhouſe ſhrub. Its being evergreen and the flowers exiſting, though unopened, through the winter, will probably militate againſt its being inured to our climate.

No. 1567.

Sydm Edwards Del   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1 1813.   F Sansom Sc.

DALIBARDA FRAGARIOIDES. STRAWBERRY-LEAVED DALIBARDA.

* *

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Semina* exſucca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DALIBARDA *fragarioides;* foliis ternatis, foliolis cuneatis ſerrato-inciſis calycis tubo obconico. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 271.

DALIBARDA *fragarioides;* foliis ternatis crenato-lobatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Perſoon Synopſ.* 2. *p.* 53.

DALIBARDA *fragarioides;* foliis trifoliatis; foliolis brevibus, cuneatis, ſuperne rotundatis, crenato-lobatis, glabriuſculis, ciliatis: pedunculis multifloris: calycis tubo acute obconico: filamentis ſtaminum perſiſtentibus. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 300. *t.* 28.

DESCR. *Stems* creeping, bright red, hairy. *Leaves* ternate, on long channelled *footſtalks* dilated and ciliated at the baſe: *leaflets* obovate, irregularly ſawed and cut into lobes with ciliated edges, ſmooth, deep green, fading to a lurid colour. *Peduncles* axillary, longer than the petioles, bearing the flowers in a lax panicle, thinly haired. *Bractes* leaf-like, ſimple, or eared at the baſe. *Calyx* five-cleft: *ſegments* ſpreading, acute, hairy, *tube* top-ſhaped. There is here and there a little ſegment between the others, ſhowing a diſpoſition to become ten-cleft. *Corolla* yellow: *petals* oblong-ovate, ſcarcely equalling the calyx. *Stamens* many: *filaments* ſomewhat ſhorter than the petals, inſerted into the back of a fleſhy ring within the tube of the calyx, perſiſtent after the petals are fallen off. *Germens* globoſe, in the plant before us always three: *ſtyles* erect, filiform, longer than the filaments.

A hardy perennial. Native of North-America. Introduced into the Kew-Garden, by Mr. GEORGE DON. The plant, from which our drawing and deſcription were taken, was brought from America, by Mr. LYONS, and purchaſed at his ſale, by Mr. KENT, of Clapton, by whom it was kindly communicated to us.

No. 1568.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1 1813. F. Sansom sc.

NEOTTIA CERNUA. NODDING-FLOWERED NEOTTIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA DIANDRIA. *Linn.* (rectius MONANDRIA).

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala, ringens, petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa baſin labelli ventricoſam connexis. *Anthera* ſtylo acuminato parallela poſtice inſerta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NEOTTIA *cernua;* labello oblongo acuto, ſpica denſa, floribus cernuis, foliis radicalibus linearibus, *Swartz. Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 511.

NEOTTIA *cernua. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 75.

OPHRYS *cernua;* bulbis faſciculatis, caule folioſo, floribus cernuis, nectarii labio oblongo integro acuto. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1340. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 22. *Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. 1813. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

OPHRYS *cernua;* foliis radicalibus lineari-oblongis obtuſiuſculis: ſcapo alterne vaginoſo, puberulo: ſpica ſpiraliter ſubimbricata, pubeſcente: ovariis ovatis; calycibus reclinatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 2. *p.* 158.

LIMODORUM? *autumnale;* floribus majoribus, caule bracteiſque pubeſcentibus, caule foliis obſito. *(ſpica ſerie duplici ſpirali) Walter. Fl. Carol. p.* 221.

Our drawing was made ſeveral years ago at Mr. WOODFORD's, of Belmont-Houſe, Vauxhall, from a plant purchaſed by him from Mr. LODDIGES, by whom it was introduced from North-America.

Having miſſed the opportunity of examining it at the time, and not having met with it in any collection in the neighbourhood of London, nor ſeen any figure, we gladly availed ourſelves of the aſſiſtance of Mr. BROWN, to detect what ſpecies our drawing repreſented. By a compariſon with the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, and with one in our own, collected by our friend, Mr. MENZIES, in Nova-Scotia, we have no ſuſpicion of a miſnomer; though the undulation of the lip of the nectary, giving, in ſome views of it, an appearance of its being divided into lobes, might at firſt ſight miſlead, as this part is ſaid to be quite entire.

There is a nearly-allied ſpecies, the OPHRYS *æſtivalis* of MICHAUX; it is poſſible therefore that, in our ſynonymy, the two may have been ſometimes confounded.

Native of North-America, from Canada to Carolina. Flowers in September and October.

No. 1569.

Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth July 1. 1813. F. Sansom sc.

CYPRIPEDIUM ARIETINUM. RAM'S-HEAD LADIES-SLIPPER.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala (raro 5-petala) patens. *Nectarium* ventricoſum inflatum. *Stylus* ſuperne lobo petaloideo appendiculatus.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CYPRIPEDIUM *arietinum;* caule folioſo, foliis lanceolatis amplexicaulibus, corollis pentapetalis.

CYPRIPEDIUM *arietinum. Brown in Hort. Kew. vol. 5. inedit.*

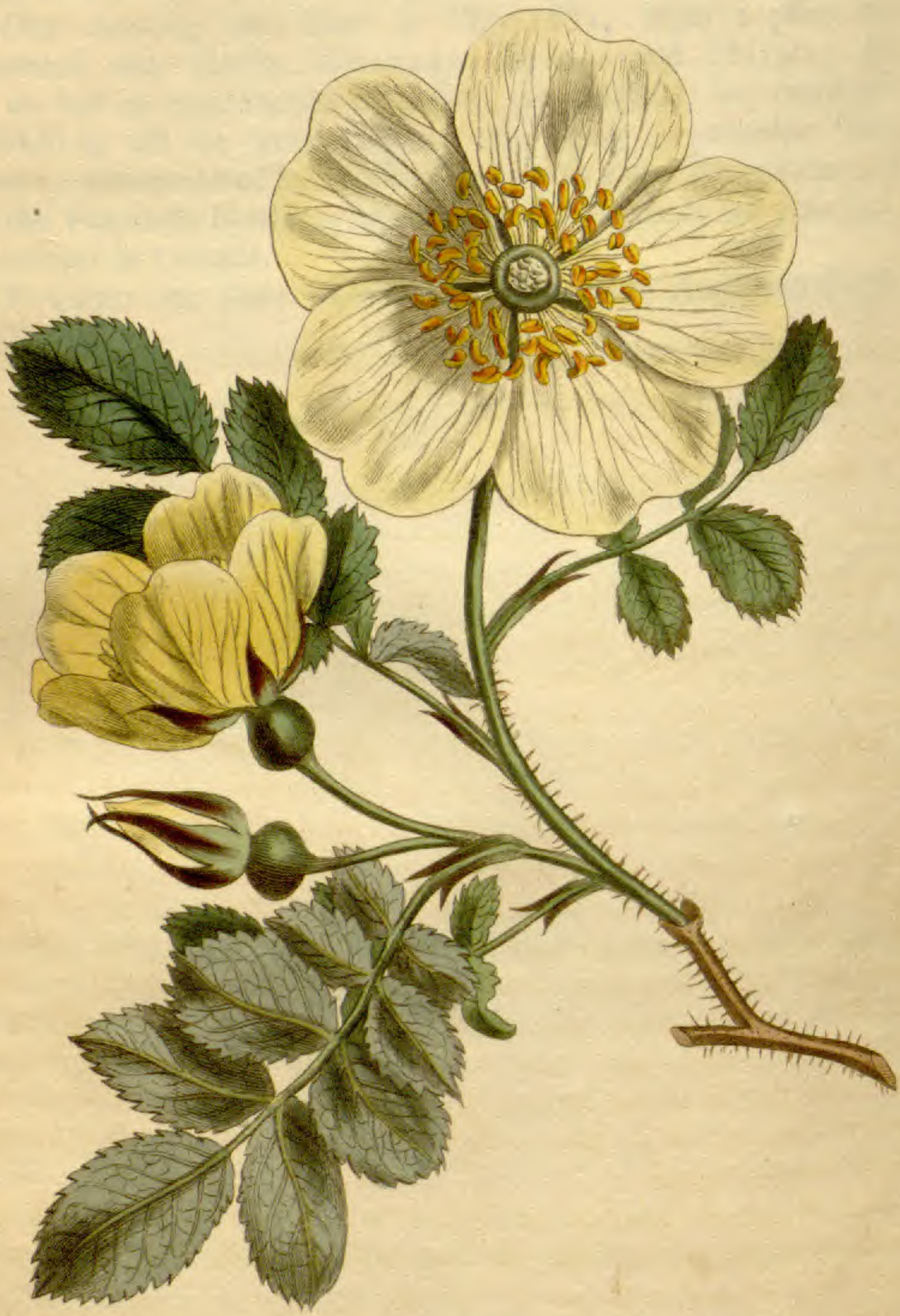
DESCR. *Stem* 4—6 inches high, covered with a ſoft pubeſcence. *Leaves* uſually, beſides the floral one, 4, alternate, ſtem-embracing, lanceolate, hollowed, many-nerved, ſmooth, paliſh-green on both ſides. *Bracte* leaf-like, lanceolate, erect, twice the length of the *germen*, which is incurved, angular, not twiſted. *Corolla* 5-petaled. *Petals* lanceolate, unequal: upper one erect, broad-lanceolate, acuminate, three or four times larger than the reſt: the other four nearly equal, linear-lanceolate, all lateral, incurved round the nectary, than which they are ſhorter. *Nectary* or *labellum* coral-ſhaped, white chequered with red, very woolly at the upper part. Intermediate filament (upper lip of the nectary, *Linn.*) ſterile, round-ſpoon-ſhaped, biſulcate within the hollow; ſide filaments ſhort, anther-bearing: *anthers* ovate, whitiſh: *pollen* white, globular. *Style* incurved: *ſtigma* flattened, circular, with a ſmall projection pointing downwards.

In the Cypripediums which we have before figured, as in moſt of the genus, the two lower external petals are united together, and ſtand directly oppoſite the upper one; ſo that the four petals ſtand croſſwiſe, which has been conſidered as part of the generic character: but in this ſpecies, from the lower petals being ſeparate and diſtant, the arrangement is quite different.

The name of *arietinum* was given by Mr. Brown, from the reſemblance which the flower, in ſome poſitions, bears to the head of a ſheep.

Our drawing was taken in May 1811, from a plant that flowered with Meſſrs. Whitley, Brame and Milne; but as we had no opportunity of ſeeing the original, we could not publiſh it, till we were enabled this ſpring to examine living plants communicated by Meſſrs. Chandler and Buckingham, of the Vauxhall Nurſery, who imported the roots laſt year from Montreal in Canada.

Requires the ſame treatment as the other American Cypripediums.



Sydm. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom ſc.

ROSA HISPIDA. HISPID-STEMMED ROSE.

* *

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ROSA *hiſpida;* fructibus globoſis calycibuſque glabris, aculeis ramorum ſetaceis confertis, ſtipulis linearibus.
ROSA *pimpinellifolia. Pallas Fl. Roſs. pars* 2. *p.* 62. *t.* 76.? *vix Linnæi.*

The hiſpid-ſtemmed Roſe has been in the Apothecaries-Garden at Chelſea very many years, and we find a ſpecimen of the ſame in the Bankſian Herbarium from the late Dr. WM. PITCAIRN's garden in Iſlington, in the year 1781.

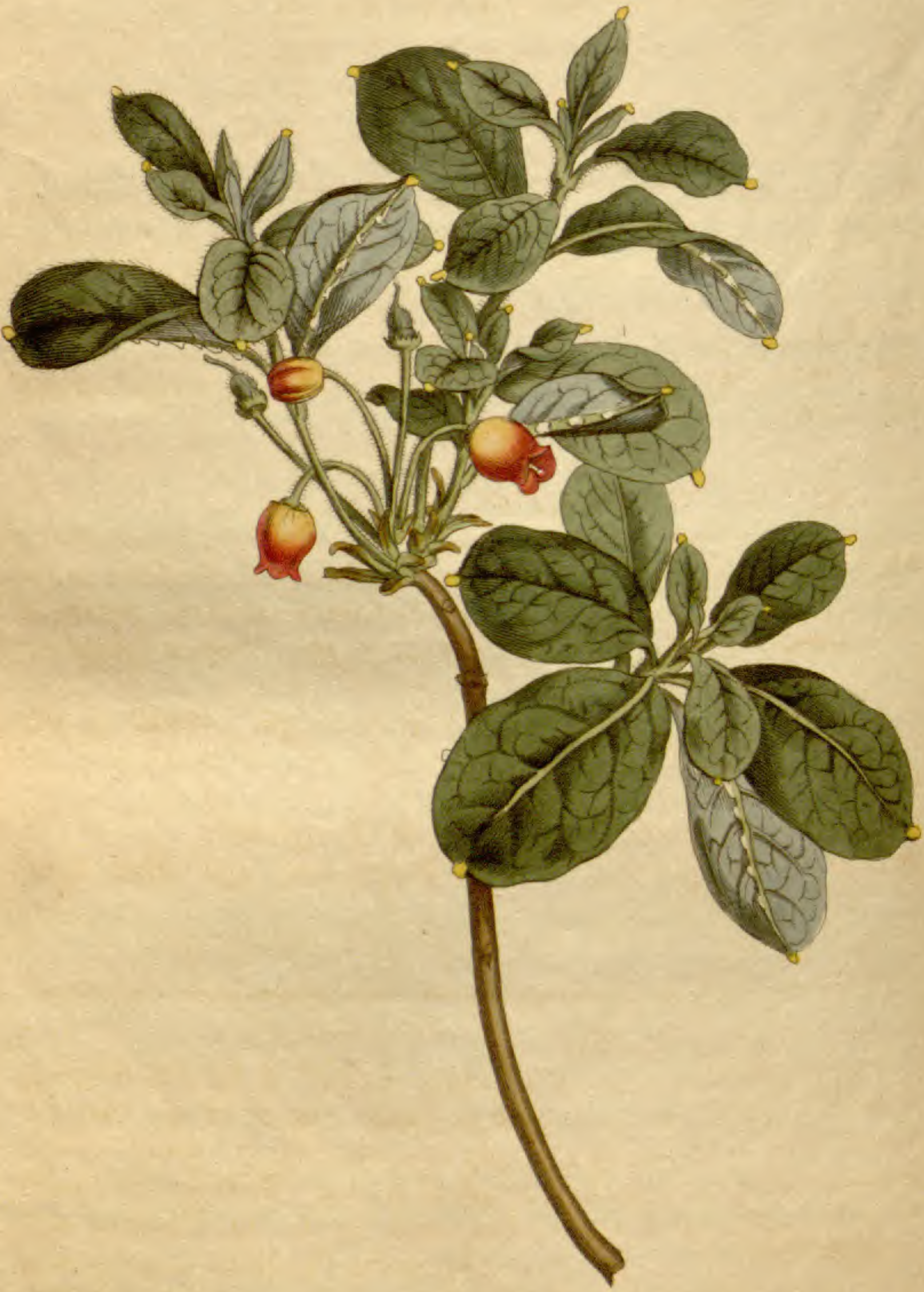
It appears to us to be probably only a variety of the ROSA *pimpinellifolia* of PALLAS, though of leſs humble growth, growing upright four or five feet high. The *ſtem* is thickly covered with ſtraight thorns, ſo ſlender as hardly to be capable of wounding the hand; *Germen* globular and quite ſmooth; ſegments of the *calyx* entire, conſiderably ſhorter than the petals; *ſtipules* linear and long, attached almoſt the whole of their length to the petiole, the detached extremities minutely glandular-ſerrate; *petioles* armed here and there with a minute thorn, as are ſometimes the midribs of the leaflet; peduncles generally quite ſmooth, flowers ſolitary, of a pale yellow colour; *anthers* deep yellow, large, moon-ſhaped.

The ROSA *Kamchatica* of VENTENAT, has a good deal of affinity with our plant, but the flowers are red, and the leaves more obovate and truncate at the tip.

It is perfectly hardy. Its native country not certainly known, probably Siberia.

What LINNÆUS really meant by his ROSA *pimpinellifolia* has not been ſatisfactorily explained, nor whether it be really diſtinct from ROSA *ſpinoſiſſima.*

No. 1571.



Syd. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

MENZIESIA FERRUGINEA (β). CAROLINA MENZIESIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Capſ.* ſupera, quadrilocularis: diſſipimenta e marginibus inflexis valvularum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MENZIESIA *ferruginea*; floribus foliiſque terminalibus faſciculatis obovato-lanceolatis planis ſubtus lævibus. *Juſſieu in Annales du Muſ. d'Hiſt. Nat. t.* 1. *p.* 55. *Perſoon Synopſ.* 1. *p.* 419.
MENZIESIA *ferruginea. Smith Ic. inedit.* 56. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 355. *Lam. Ill. t.* 285.
(α.) foliis obovato-lanceolatis.
(β.) foliis ovatis obtuſioribus, corollæ tubo globoſo.
MENZIESIA *globularis. Saliſb. Parad. Lond.* 44. *Hort. Kew. edit. alt. v.* 2. *p.* 360.

The genus MENZIESIA was firſt eſtabliſhed by Dr. SMITH, in his *Icones hactenus ineditæ*, in commemoration of our worthy friend, Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, the firſt diſcoverer of the plant, on the north-weſt coaſt of America. MICHAUX found what he conſidered to be the ſame ſpecies in Carolina and Georgia, which Mr. SALISBURY, in the Paradiſus Londinenſis, has given as diſtinct, under the name of MENZIESIA *globularis*. Upon a careful examination of ſpecimens from both countries, we cannot find any characters ſufficient to found a ſpecific diſtinction upon.

The plant we have figured was brought from Carolina, by Mr. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, and, at firſt ſight, ſeems to differ from the figure given by Dr. SMITH, in having broader and blunter leaves, terminated with a large yellowiſh gland; but we have dried ſpecimens taken from the ſame ſhrub, in which the leaves reſemble thoſe in Dr. SMITH's figure, and the gland at the point is ſhrunk ſo much as not to be very obſervable. The ſame gland at the point of the leaf is viſible in Mr. MENZIES's own ſpecimens, with a ſight of which we have been obligingly favoured. In both, the leaves are hairy on the upper ſurface and naked underneath, except a few ſtrong briſtles along the midrib, which in the living plant grow from a gland ſimilar to that at the point of the leaf, but much ſmaller. Of the form of the corolla nothing certain can be ſaid until the flowers of both ſhall have been examined in a recent ſtate.

Upon the whole, we ſcarcely think that there is any ground for conſidering theſe plants as entitled to be diſtinguiſhed, even as varieties.

Nº 1572

Sydᵐ Edwards Del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug 1. 1813.   F. Sansom Sc.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA. THE TRUE JALAP.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* bilocularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa;* foliis cordatis repandis integris lobatiſve ſubtus lanatis, pedunculis 1—3-floris, pedicellis petioliſque biglanduloſis, ſemine lanigero.

CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa;* caule volubili, foliis ovatis ſubcordatis obſolete repandis ſubtus villoſis, pedunculis unifloris. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 211. *ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 332. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 860.

CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa;* caule volubili, tuberculoſo; foliis cordato-ovatis, ſubrugoſis, ſubtus villoſis, integris aut lobatis; pedunculis uni- vel multifloris; filamentis baſi tomentoſis; ſemine lanigero. *Desfont.* in *Annales du Muſ. d'Hiſt. Nat.* 2. *p.* 126. *t.* 40. *et* 41.

IPOMŒA *macrorhiza;* radice craſſiſſima; foliis ſubtus tomentoſis, cordatis, ſimplicibus lobatiſque, plicatis: pedunculis ſubunifloris: calycis foliolis ovalibus muticis: corolla alba grandi: ſeminibus prolixe lanuginoſis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 141.

IPOMŒA *Jalapa;* pubeſcens; foliis cordatis integris lobatiſque plicato rugoſis, pedunculis 1—3-floris, foliolis calycis ovalibus muticis, corollis campanulatis, ſeminibus prolixe lanuginoſis, radice craſſiſſima. *Purſh Fl. Bor.-Am. p.* 126. *inedit.*

LE VRAI JALAPE. *Regnault Botan.* ſine flore.

For the opportunity afforded us of giving a figure of this intereſting plant, we are indebted to A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. who

raiſed it from ſeeds received from Mexico, and communicated fine flowering ſpecimens in February laſt from his ſtove at Boyton.

Mr. PURSH ſuſpected that it was the ſame plant as MICHAUX had deſcribed under the name of IPOMŒA *macrorhiza*, of which he had received from Georgia both roots and ſeeds; and this ſuſpicion he has ſince verified, by comparing it with a ſpecimen from that country, from which it differs only in the colour of the flowers. On ſeeing the deſcription and figure of the Jalap, by DESFONTAINES, in the Annales du Muſéum d'Hiſtoire Naturelle, he was agreeably ſurprized to find that this was the ſame ſpecies.

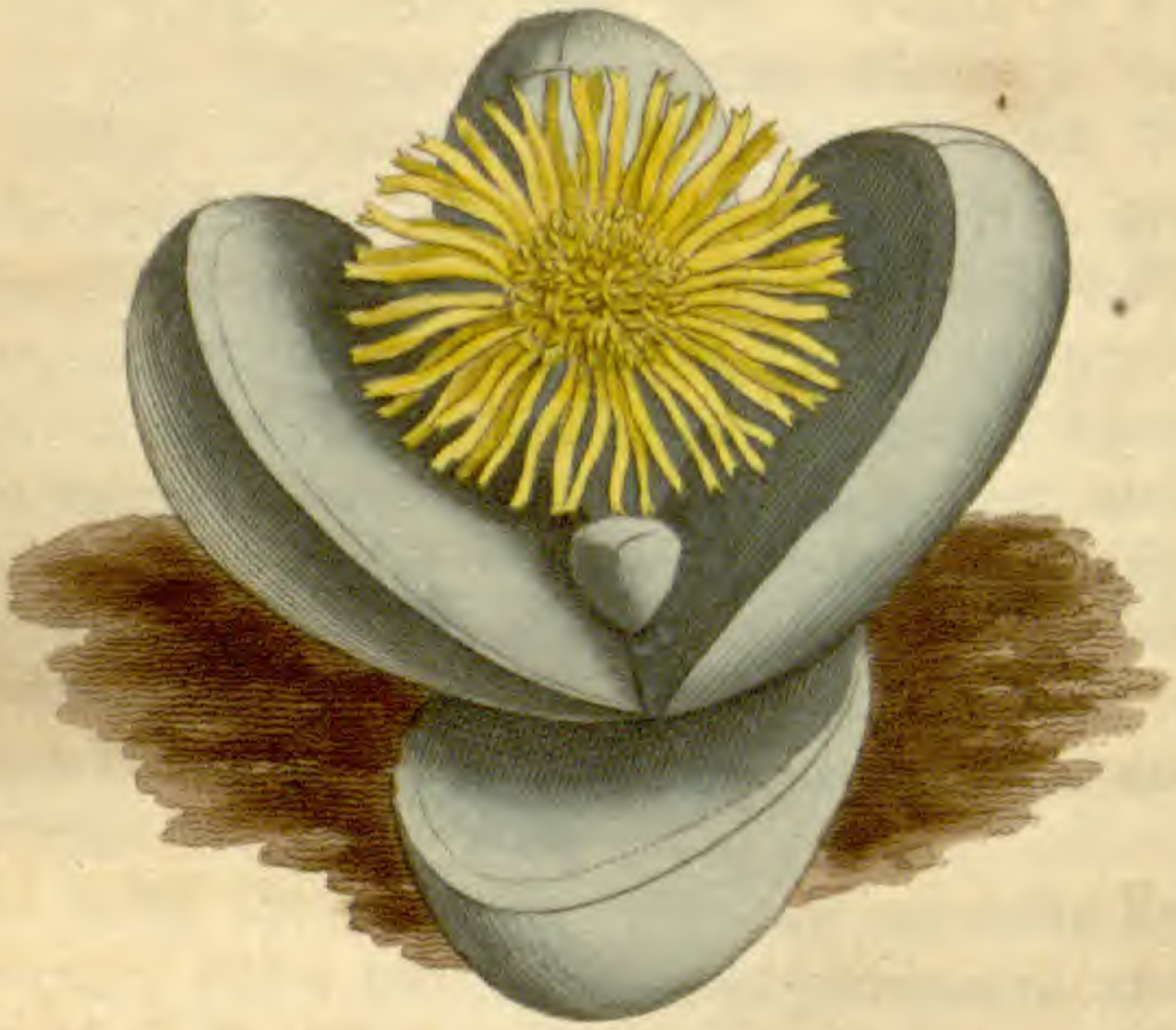
The Jalap was carried from the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz to Jamaica, by Dr. HOUSTON, with the hope of its being cultivated there, but was neglected and loſt. There is a ſpecimen from Kew, in the Bankſian Herbarium, where it was cultivated in 1778, being introduced from Paris, by M. THOUIN.

Seeds ſent to MILLER, by Dr. HOUSTON, grew in the Apothecaries Garden, and the plant is deſcribed in the 6th edition of the Gardiner's Dictionary, publiſhed in 1733; but the leaves, probably from miſtake, are there ſaid to be ſmooth.

This ſpecies is conſidered by MICHAUX and PURSH as an IPOMŒA, from its large round ſtigma, but it does not appear to us that the genus CONVOLVULUS can be very well divided upon this ground; for in this, and perhaps in every other analogous ſpecies, the ſtigma is in ſome degree, though obſcurely, two-lobed.

The Jalap loves a dry ſandy or gravelly ſoil. The ſtems periſh every year, but the root is permanent and not very impatient of froſt; but, perhaps, the beſt way of preſerving the plant, would be to take up the roots as ſoon as the ſtems periſh, and to keep them in dry ſand through the winter, planting them in a warm dry ſituation in the ſpring.

No. 1573.



Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Aug. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom Sc.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TESTICULARE (β.) YELLOW-FLOWERED, ROUND-LEAVED, FIG-MARIGOLD.

****

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa linearia, baſi cohærentia. *Capſ.* carnoſa, inſera, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *teſticulare;* foliis albis ſubovatis, ſubtus convexis ſupra planis, flore ſeſſili. *Haworth Succul. p.* 205.

(α.) corolla (alba?) foliis quatuor latioribus patentibus. *Haw. l. c.*

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *teſticulare;* foliis quatuor decuſſatis ſupra planis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. *vol.* 2. *p.* 181. *ed. alt. v.* 3. *p.* 214. *Haworth. Miſcel. p.* 24. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1026.

(β.) corolla lutea, foliis minoribus (ſæpe ſex) erectioribus anguſtioribus.

(γ.) corolla lutea, foliis quatuor longioribus erectioribus. *Haw. l. c.*

(δ.) corolla rubicunda, foliis quatuor longioribus erectioribus. *Haw. l. c. Jacq. Frag. p.* 20. 73. *t.* 12. *f.* 2.

As in this genus the colour of the flowers is not very apt to vary, it is doubtful whether the above varieties may not in reality be diſtinct ſpecies. With reſpect to the firſt, however, it does not appear from what authority the corolla was ſet down as white in the firſt edition of AITON's Hortus Kewenſis, and thence copied into other works, as it ſeems not to have flowered in the royal collection prior to the publication of that work. It is therefore not improbable that the plant there mentioned may be the ſame as the one we have here figured, which was communicated by Mr. HAWORTH. Variety γ, having yellow flowers, is probably not ſpecifically different from our plant. For the laſt, we have only the authority of JACQUIN's figure in his Fragmenta, which was copied from a drawing taken from a native ſpecimen at the Cape of Good-Hope, by Mr. GEORGE SCHOLL. This appears to differ ſomewhat in the ſhape of the leaves, and is altogether a larger plant, having purple flowers nearly two inches in diameter.

How very rarely theſe plants produce bloſſoms, may be gathered from a remark of JACQUIN's, that of five individuals remaining out of upwards of two hundred raiſed from ſeeds, and, at the time of his publication, eight years old, not one had ſhewn any ſigns of flowering.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires to be kept in the dry ſtove during the winter months. Propagated by cuttings.

No 1574

S. Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth, Aug 1 1813 F. Sansom sc.

SCILLA ESCULENTA. MISSOURI SQUILL, OR QUAMASH.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide Nis. 663, 746, 918, 919, *et* 1185, *verſo folio.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *eſculenta;* bulbo tunicato, ovato-oblongo, membranis veſtito; vagina radicali brevi; foliis paucis (3?), faſciculatis, erecto-divergentibus, lorato-lanceolatis, ſtrictiuſculis, canaliculato-concavis, carinatis, interiore anguſtiore; ſcapo altiori, ſtricto, tereti, foliolo bracteaceo *(nonnunquam forte pluribus?)* infra racemum ſtipato; racemo numeroſo, ſpicato, ſparſo, laxo, divaricato; pedicellis flore ſublongioribus, bractea ſimplici ſubæquali convoluta acuminata amplexis; corolla horizontali, hexapetalo-partita, ſtellata, laciniis lanceolatis, planis, prope baſin undulatis; ſtaminibus parum brevioribus, erecto-divergentibus; filamentis immediate hypogynis, filiformibus, æqualibus; antheris ſagittato-ovatis, incumbentibus; piſtillo ſtaminibus æquali; germine polyſpermo, elliptico, obtuſo, rotundate trigono, obſolete trigibbo, depreſſe triſulco; ſtylo ſetaceo, recto, eo duplo longiore; ſtigmate inconſpicuo, leviſſime trifido. *G.*

PHALANGIUM *eſculentum. Fraſer's Catalogue, &c.*

PHALANGIUM *Quamaſh;* bulboſum; ſcapo foliis linearibus carinatis longiore, ſpica racemoſa, bracteis linearibus, petalis 5 aſcendentibus, infimo deflexo, ſtigmate obtuſo. *Purſh Flor. Bor.-Amer. v.* 1. *p.* 226. *t.* 7; *(nondum evulgata.)*

DESCR. *Bulb* leſs than a common walnut; integuments brown; *ſcape* about a foot high; *leaves* rather ſhorter, broadeſt of them little more than half an inch over; *flowers* ſcentleſs, of a blueiſh grey or aſh colour, about an inch in diameter when expanded; *anthers* yellow. We have added the ſynonym from the work of Mr. PURSH, in conſequence of a communication that gentleman was ſo obliging as to make to us, in which he aſſured us, that

Mr. Fraser's plant, from which our drawing has been made, was of the ſame ſpecies as that he had in view; otherwiſe we ſhould have doubted its being ſo, not perceiving the ſlighteſt irregularity in the corolla of ſeveral ſpecimens we examined. We have not had an opportunity of ſeeing the figure in Mr. Pursh's work, which is not yet publiſhed. The ſpecific name of *Quamaſh* that gentleman makes uſe of, is the appellation given to the plant by certain Indians in the neighbourhood of the Miſſouri River, in whoſe country it is ſpontaneous, and where it ſerves them as a principal article of food during the winter. The ſpecimens we ſaw, in our judgment, ſeemed to belong to Scilla and not to Phalangium.

A hardy plant. Blooms in May. Our drawing was made from a plant imported by Mr. Nuttall, which flowered at Mr. Fraser's Nurſery, in Sloane-Square. *G.*

No. 1575.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth 1. 1813. F. Sansom sc.

GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS (β.) CARNEUS. FLESH-COLOURED COMMON CORN-FLAG.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1564.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *communis;* foliis ſubquinis, diſtantibus, lanceolato-enſatis, nervoſis, binis inferne caulinis, ſummo ſpathaceo; caule tereti, altiori, ſimplici ſ. uniramoſo; ſpica laxa, plurimultiflora, in ordine ſimplici flexuoſo-ſecunda; ſpathis inæquivalvibus, antrorſum inclinatis, invicem ſubincurveſcentibus, flore parum brevioribus; corolla erecto-nutante, ſemiringente, inæquali; tubo brevi hexagono una cum fauce ſubæquali anguſta limbo 3—4plo breviore; laciniarum laminis ovatis, tribus ſupremis æqualibus, ſumma media lateralibus emarginato-obtuſis mucronatis concluſa; ima media lateralibus ſupremis conformi, inferioribus obovato-ſpathulatis longiore ac ſubduplo latiore; ſtaminibus tertia circiter brevioribus; filamentis anthera duplo magiſve longioribus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *communis. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 52. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 1. *Curtis ſupra No.* 86. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 213. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 90; *(excluſa var. β.) Hort. Kew.* 1. 62. *ed.* 2. 1. 102. *Nobis ſupra No.* 874. *verſo folio in emend. et No.* 992. *in Spec. Enum. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 267.

GLADIOLUS *neglectus. Schulte Obſ. Bot. in Sp. Pl. Willd. p.* 14.

GLADIOLUS. *Rivin. Monop.* 110.

G. narbonenſis, &c. *Hort. Eyſtet. Æſtiv. ord.* 4. *tab.* 10. *fig.* 3. 4. *Park. Par.* 189. *tab.* 191. *fig.* 1.

(β.) flos incarnatus. *G.*

G. flore rubente. Bluſh Corne Flagge. *Park. Par.* 190.

For an account of the ſpecies, ſee above, in No. 86; alſo our obſervations in the article GLADIOLUS *ſegetum* No. 719 (the *imbricatus* of LINNÆUS and others, as we have already ſaid

in a note in No. 1267, and the *tenuis* of the Flor. Taur. Cauc. 1. 29, lately publiſhed by Mr. MARSHAL VON BIEBERSTEIN) as well as thoſe in that of G. *byzantinus* No. 874. Stem from one to near three feet high; flowers 6—20. Hardy and of eaſy culture. The preſent variety is by far the moſt ornamental, but leſs frequent in our gardens than the one publiſhed in No. 86. *Communis* differs from *byzantinus*, in having the flowers ſo inclined as to form a ſingle flexuoſe rank, the ſpathes bent forward beyond the rachis and mutually inclining towards each other; while in that the ſpike is arranged in two diſtant rows with diverging ſpathes that are parallel with the rachis; in *communis* the two lateral upper ſegments of the corolla are obtuſe and mucronate, and the two lower lateral ones ſhorter and narrower than their middle one, which is not the caſe in *byzantinus*. *Segetum* differs from both, beſides in the diſtinction of the ſeed already mentioned in No. 719, in having the upper ſide-ſegments of the corolla much ſhorter than any of the reſt, the upper middle one wholly elevated over theſe and twice the broadeſt of any, and the three lower ones equal to each other in length and nearly ſo in breadth. Mr. SCHULTE, in the work above quoted, has ſeparated this plant from his *communis*, (the *ſegetum* of this work,) under the name of *neglectus*; he ſays, that both are found in the neigbourhood of Cracow, and that this flowers nearly a month later than the other. Our drawing was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS, Brompton. *G.*

NOTE.

No. 1564, verſo folia lin. 14, poſt "*Vahl. Enum.* 2. 86. *n.* 18;" inſere "*excluſo Jacquini Synonymo.*"

No. 1576.

Sydᵗ. Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Aug. 1. 1813 Walworth. F. Sansom sc.

ALLIUM STELLATUM. MISSOURI GARLICK.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1420.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ſtellatum;* bulbo ovato-oblongo; foliis pluribus (5—6), craſſiuſculis, breviter fiſtuloſo-vaginantibus, inde faſciculato-divergentibus, lineari-anguſtis, triquetris, ſubtus acute carinatis; ſcapis (2-pluribus) tereti-ancipitibus ſ. inæquiangularibus, rigidiuſculis, primo ſupra medium reflexis inde erectis; ſpatha univalvi? ovato-lanceolata, pedicellis breviore, perſiſtente; umbella erecta, multiflora, laxius faſciculato-faſtigiata; pedicellis flore aliquoties longioribus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, ſtellato-campanulata, laciniis æquilongis, extimis tribus divaricate patentibus, ovato-navicularibus carinatis incurvulis acutis, tribus intimis erecto-divergentibus convoluto-oblongis rectis ecarinatis obtuſioribus; filamentis uniformibus, ſubiſometris, ſubulato-ſetaceis, corollam æquantibus, baſi membrana hypogyna anguſtiſſima inter ſe connexa; antheris ſubexcluſis; germine depreſſe turbinato, obtuſe trigono, tricorni ſingulis faciebus membrana porum nectarifluum fovente ac ſurſum in acumen bipartitum deflexo-protenſa marginatis; ſtylo ſetaceo corollam tandem æquante; capſula obcordato-trigona, apice umbilicato-rotunda ac in margine ſumma cujuſque faciei lamellulis binis dentiformibus erectis alata. G.

ALLIUM *ſtellatum. Fraſer's Catalogue, &c.*

A plant lately introduced from America, where it is ſaid to have been found growing on the Banks of the Miſſouri, by Mr. Nuttall. It has many characters in common with the Allium *cernuum* of No. 1324 of this work (likewiſe lately given in the Liliaceès of Redoute, t. 345); but differs beſides, in being a ſmaller plant with deep pink flowers, and in having an upright umbel and filaments only equal to the corolla; while that has a cernuous or nodding umbel and filaments about twice the length of the corolla. When rubbed or bruiſed, the odour

peculiar to the genus is perceptible, but not in a high degree. We are told in the ſixth edition of DONN's Catalogue of the Cambridge Garden, that *cernuum* is alſo a native of America. We can hardly deem the two plants varieties of each other; but, if not ſuch, they are certainly very nearly akin.

Our drawing was taken from an imported ſpecimen that bloomed at Mr. FRASER's Nurſery, in Sloane-Square, in June laſt. *G.*

No 1577.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub by S Curtis Walworth Aug 1 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

ARBUTUS CANARIENSIS. TENERIFFE STRAWBERRY-TREE.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido, baſi pellucida. *Bacca* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARBUTUS *canarienſis;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis ſerratis, paniculis verticalibus hiſpido-glutinoſis. *Lam. Encycl. Meth. Sup. v.* 1. *p.* 419. *Duhamel Arb. edit nov.* 1. *p.* 80.

ARBUTUS *procera;* caule arboreo, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis ſerratis hirſutis. *Solander Mſſ. apud Muſeum Bankſ.*

MADRONOS *Hiſpanis inſularum canarienſium, ex auct. Maſſoni.*

The ſpecimen of this plant, preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, was diſcovered by the late Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, growing in the woods in the Iſland of Teneriffe, where it forms a talliſh tree.

M. LAMARK has inſerted it in the Supplement to the Encyclopedie, under the article *Arbouſier de Canarie*, and records that it was found in the Canary Iſlands by M. RIEDLE.

The colour of the flowers, as in ARBUTUS *Unedo*, varies from greeniſh-white to red. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was made, was communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, from Fonthill, laſt May. It flowered alſo at the ſame time at Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET's Nurſery, at Stockwell-Common, but did not produce any fruit.

Mr. MASSON obſerves, that in the Canary Iſles the berries are made into a ſweet-meat.

Cultivated in the conſervatory. Propagated by cuttings or layers.

No. 1578.

Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813. F. Sansom Sc.

APHELANDRA CRISTATA. DENSE-SPIKED APHELANDRA.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, inæqualis. *Cor.* bilabiata. *Antheræ* uniloculares. *Capſ.* bilocularis: diſſepimento contrario. *Sem.* retinaculis ſubtenſa. BROWN. Vide *Prodrom. Nov. Holl. p.* 475. *in obſervationibus.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APHELANDRA *criſtata;* foliis ellipticis oblongiſve acuminatis, ſpicis tetragonis, bracteis ovatis integerrimis, corollis glabris. *Brown in Hort. Kew.* 4. *p.* 55.

JUSTICIA *criſtata. Jacq. Schoenb.* 3. *p.* 38. *t.* 320.

JUSTICIA *pulcherrima;* ſpicis terminalibus axillaribuſque, bracteis ovatis imbricatis ciliatis muticis, corollarum galea lanceolata (bifida *Willd.*) erecta. *Vahl Symb.* 2. *p.* 14.

JUSTICIA *pulcherrima. Jacq. Amer. p.* 6. *t.* 2. *f.* 4. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 252. *Icon. rar.* 204 *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 119.

JUSTICIA *pulcherrima;* foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis petiolatis, ſpicis terminalibus tetragonis erectis, bracteis ovatis. *Linn. Suppl.* 84.

JUSTICIA *tetragona;* ſpicis terminalibus tetragonis, bracteis ovatis quadrifariam imbricatis carinatis, foliiſque crenatis glabris. *Vahl Symbol.* 3 *p.* 5. *Enum.* 1. *p.* 118. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 85.

JUSTICIA *arborea. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. ? *ed. Martyn. n.* 80.

RUELLIA *criſtata. Bot. Repoſ.* 506.

The genus JUSTICIA is now ſo very extenſive, the enumeration of VAHL containing no leſs than one hundred and forty-ſeven

forty-ſeven ſpecies, that it is become very deſirable to make a diviſion of it, as far as can be done upon ſcientific principles. They differ conſiderably in the modification of the corolla, anthers, ſeed-veſſels, and infloreſcence. From all theſe circumſtances conjointly, and not from any one ſingly, Mr. BROWN remarks that the genera muſt be framed. The preſent plant has like RUELLIA four ſtamens, but is eſpecially remarkable in having ſingle-celled anthers.

In his Prodromus of the Flora of New-Holland, the learned author had remarked that this genus beſides *criſtata* would include *pulcherrima* and *ſcabra* of VAHL; but he has ſince found reaſon to believe that the two former, as well as *tetragona*, belong to the ſame ſpecies; and from Dr. HOUSTON's ſpecimen from Campeachy, now preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, which is probably the only authority for MILLER's *arborea*, it does not appear that this is in any reſpect different.

APHELANDRA *criſtata* grows into a handſome tall ſhrub, which, when covered with its fulgid bloſſoms, muſt be a beautiful object. In native ſpecimens, the ſpikes more generally come out two or four together, not ſingly, as in our drawing. Found in the Weſt-India iſlands as well as on the continent, and was introduced to this country by Lord SEAFORTH.

Our drawing was taken at the Comteſſe DE VANDES's collection at Bayeſwater.

No. 1579.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813

F. Sansom Sc.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA (α.) OVALIS. OVAL-LEAVED MARYLAND ANDROMEDA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis: valvulis diſſepimento contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *mariana*; (decidua) pedunculis aggregatis, faſciculis alternis diſtantibus ſubaphyllis, corollis cylindricis, foliis ovatis integerrimis glabris.

ANDROMEDA *mariana;* pedunculis aggregatis rameis, corollis ovato cylindricis, foliis oblongo-ovatis integerrimis deciduis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. 2. *p.* 67. *ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 51. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 609. excluſo ſynonymo Jacquini. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 480. excluſo iterum Jacquino. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 5. *Duham. Arb. ed. nov. p.* 177. *t.* 37.

ANDROMEDA *mariana;* pedunculis aggregatis, corollis cylindricis, foliis alternis ovatis integerrimis. *Sp. Pl.* 564.

ANDROMEDA *mariana;* (decidua) foliis ovalibus utrinque puberulis integerrimis glabris ſubcoriaceis ſubtus pallidioribus, ramis floriferis ſubaphyllis, pedunculis faſciculatis, corollis ovato cylindraceis, calycibus folioſis, antheris muticis, capſula conoidea. *Purſh Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 294. inedit.

ANDROMEDA *mariana;* foliis ovalibus ſeu lanceolatis, integerrimis: ramis nudata ſummitate faſciculoſo-racemifloris: corolla ſubcylindracea: antheris muticis: capſula conoidea. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. *p.* 256.

(α.) ovalis; foliis ovalibus.

(β.) oblonga; foliis oblongis.

ANDROMEDA foliis ovatis, pedunculis faſciculatis, capſulis pentagonis apice dehiſcentibus. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 8*vo.* 49. *ed.* 4*to. p.* 66.

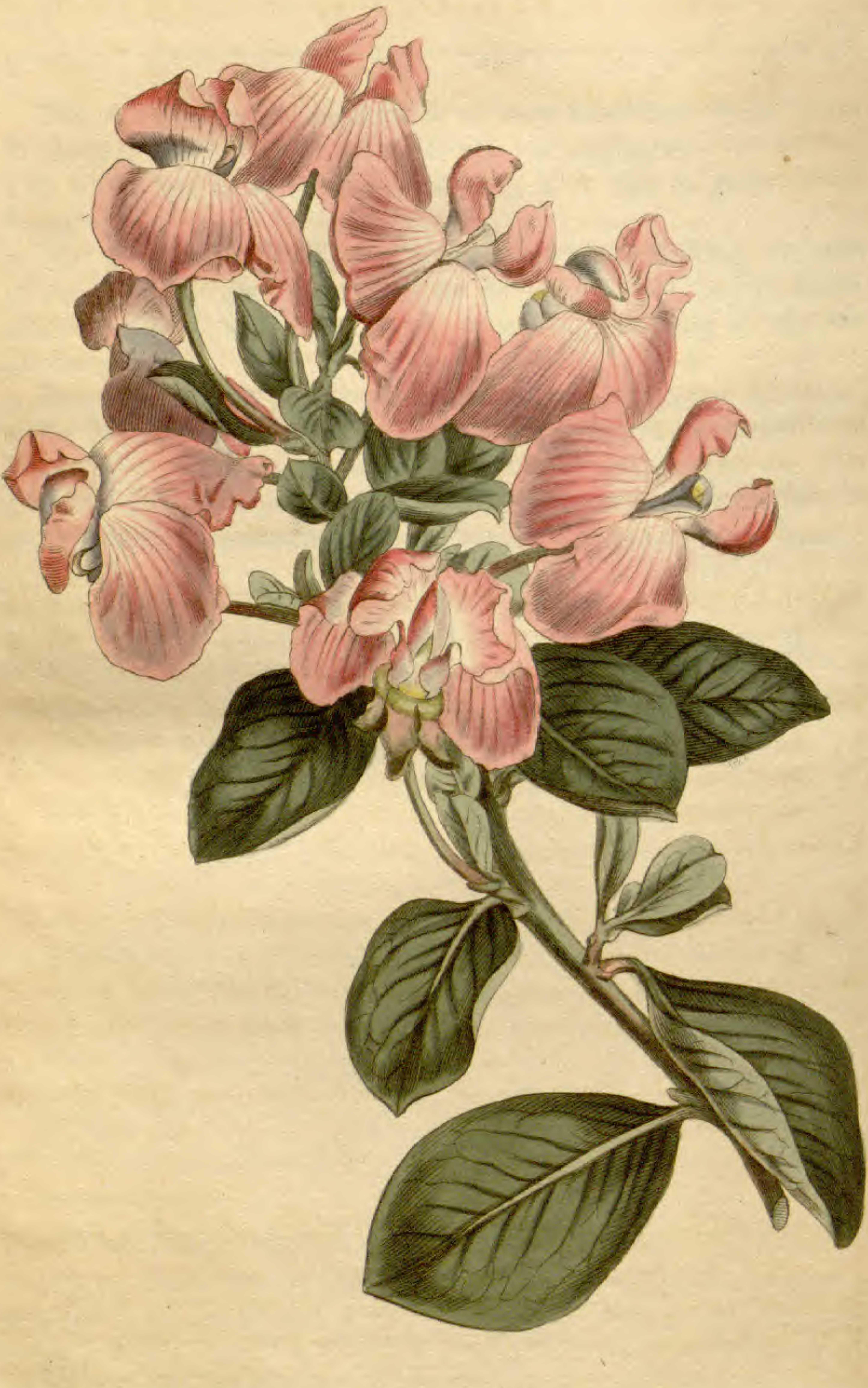
ARBUSCULA mariana, brevioribus euonymi foliis pallide virentibus, floribus arbuteis ex eodem nodo plurimis, ſpicatim uno verſu erumpentibus. *Pluk. Mantiſſ.* 25. *t.* 448. *f.* 6.

The ANDROMEDA *mariana* is a very handſome ſhrub when in flower, though like *pulverulenta* and *caſſinefolia*, its affinity with which we have before remarked, it is apt to grow rather ſtraggling.

Mr. PURSH obſerves, that there are ſeveral ſtriking varieties of this ſpecies. In our gardens we have ſeen only the two above mentioned, or individuals more or leſs approaching to the one or the other.

Introduced from North-America, where it occurs ſpontaneouſly from New-England to Florida, in ſwamps, particularly in ſandy ſoil. Flowers in May and June. Introduced by Mr. PETER COLLINSON, in 1732, and is now not uncommon in our gardens. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

No. 1580.



Sydm Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813 F. Sansom Sc.

PODALYRIA STYRACIFOLIA. STORAX-LEAVED PODALYRIA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, inæqualis, baſi intruſa. *Cor.* papilionacea, *vexillo* majore. *Stamina* perſiſtentia, baſi connata. *Legumen* ventricoſum, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA *ſtyracifolia;* foliis ovatis reticulatis, ramis hirtis angulato-ſtriatis, pedunculis unifloris ſolium æquantibus, calycibus ferrugineo-tomentoſis vexilliſque reflexis.

PODALYRIA *calyptrata;* foliis ovalibus obovatiſque pubeſcentibus: ſubtus reticulatis; adultis non ſericeis, pedunculis unifloris folia ſubæquantibus, calycibus villoſis: limbo ſcarioſo reflexo. *Brown Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 7. ?

PODALYRIA *calyptrata. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 504 ? *Retz. Obſ.* 1. *p.* 36 ?

CROTOLARIA foliis ſimplicibus ovatis villoſis, petiolis ſimpliciſſimis, ramis teretibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 357 ?

GENISTA africana arboreſcens, calyce ſcabro, foliis ſalicis capreæ rotundifoliæ, floribus amplis purpureis. *Raj. Dend.* 106. *n.* 49.

GENISTA africana ſtyracis folio flore purpureo. *Sebæ Muſ.* 2. *t.* 99 . *f.* 3.

As we have not been able to ſatisfy ourſelves that our plant is certainly the ſame which Mr. BROWN has deſcribed under the name of *calyptrata*, and the covering obſerved by RETZIUS over the unopened flower being common to every ſpecies of the genus, as now conſtituted, and of courſe that name equally applicable to all, we have thought it better to adopt the more appropriate one given to it in the Bankſian Herbarium.

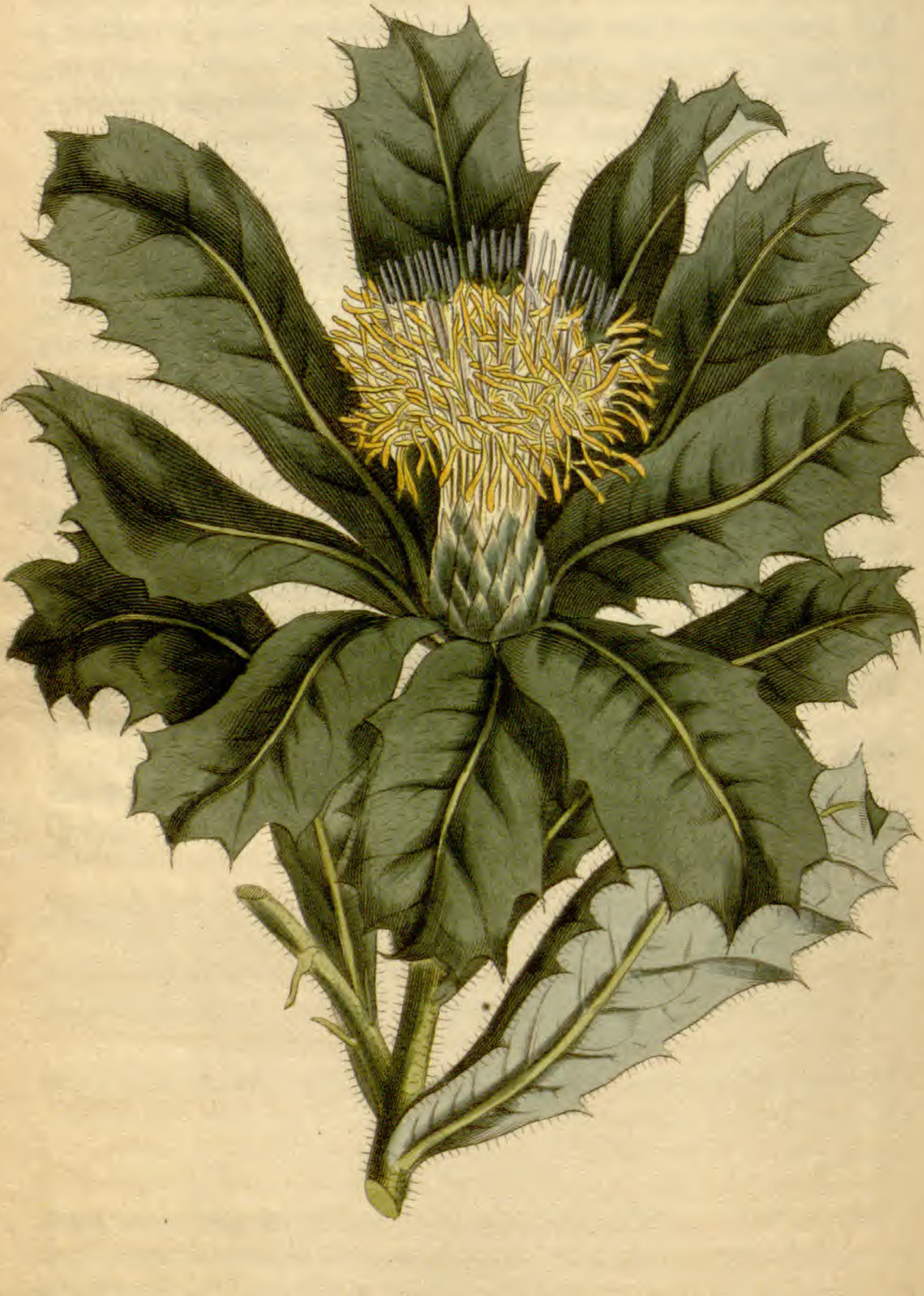
The circumſtance that principally leads to doubt the identity of this plant and *calyptrata* is, that Mr. BROWN deſcribes the latter as having the limb of the calyx ſcarioſe; in ours this part was rather fleſhy than dry and membranaceous. At the ſame time the variation in the form of the leaves, and their greater or leſs ſilkineſs which prevails in the younger and is ſometimes, but not always, altogether depoſited when adult, makes the ſynonymy extremely uncertain. The quotation from the Hortus Cliffortianus is rendered doubtful by the rounded branches, which in our plant are angular, but ſome of the ſynonyms there adduced certainly belong to this.

The limb of the *calyx* in our plant is reflected, as is the large deeply-divided, two lobed *vexillum* or *ſtandard*; the wings are large, erect, and concave; the *keel* much ſhorter, incurved at the point; the *germen* very hairy; the legume ſeſſile, covered with a brown tomentum, very convex at the upper ſuture, but at the under concave towards the baſe and convex towards the point, taking on ſomething the form of a neat's tongue.

This plant, though rarely ſeen in bloſſom, has been long known in our nurſeries, where it was generally called *biflora*. We know of no tolerable figure of it; that of SEBA, though expreſſive enough of the leaves upon an old plant, gives little idea of the flower; by far the largeſt in the whole genus. Communicated from the very reſpectable collection of Mr. KENT at Clapton, where it has flowered beautifully in two ſucceſſive years.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires an airy green-houſe. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers in May, June, and July.

No 1581.



Sydm Edwards Del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813.   F. Sanſom Sc.

DRYANDRA FLORIBUNDA. MANY-FLOWERED DRYANDRA.

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Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Stam.* apicibus concavis corollæ immerſa. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 4. *Folliculus* ligneus, 2-locularis: loculis 1-ſpermis: diſſepimento libero, bifido. *Recept. commune* planum, involucro imbricato. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRYANDRA *floribunda;* foliis cuneiformibus inciſo-dentatis ſpinuloſis ſeſſilibus, ramis piloſis.

DRYANDRA *floribunda;* foliis cuneiformibus inciſo-ſerratis, involucri bracteis ſtriatis: exterioribus glabriuſculis, perianthis laminis glabris, ſtigmate ſubclavato obtuſo. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p.* 397. *Linn. Tranſ. v.* 10. *p.* 212.

DRYANDRA *floribunda;* foliis cuneiformibus inciſo-ſerratis, involucri bracteis ſtriatis: exterioribus glabriuſculis, corollis glabris, ſtigmate ſubclavato obtuſo. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 1. *p.* 219.

JOSEPHIA *ſeſſilis. Knight et Saliſb. Prot.* 110.

The name of *floribunda*, given by Mr. BROWN to this ſpecies, may allude to the number of flowers which appear at the ſame time from the extremities of numerous branches, for no more than one are produced from the ſame point, nor are the florets in each flower, equal in number or ſplendour to that of many other ſpecies; or to its continuing to flower for ſo long a period.

Mr. BROWN follows JUSSIEU in conſidering the *proteaceæ* as having no *corolla*, deſignating the part ſo called by LINNÆUS, by the term of *calyx*, in his firſt publication, changed in his Prodromus to that of *perianthium*. In compoſing the Hortus

Kewenſis, it ſometimes became neceſſary to alter the language of his characters to adapt it to that of LINNÆUS, every where uſed in that work. In doing this in the preſent inſtance, Mr. DRYANDER has inadvertently committed an overſight, which occaſioned us ſome trouble in determining whether our plant belonged to *floribunda* or *cuneata;* the author having deſcribed the *laminæ* of the perianthium as being ſmooth, he ſeems to have haſtily taken it up as if the expreſſion *perianthii laminis* meant the *laciniæ* of the corolla; whereas by *lamina* Mr. BROWN meant only the expanded part at the apex, into which the anther is immerſed, conſidering the long narrow part as the *unguis;* which, ſo far from being ſmooth, is very thickly bearded.

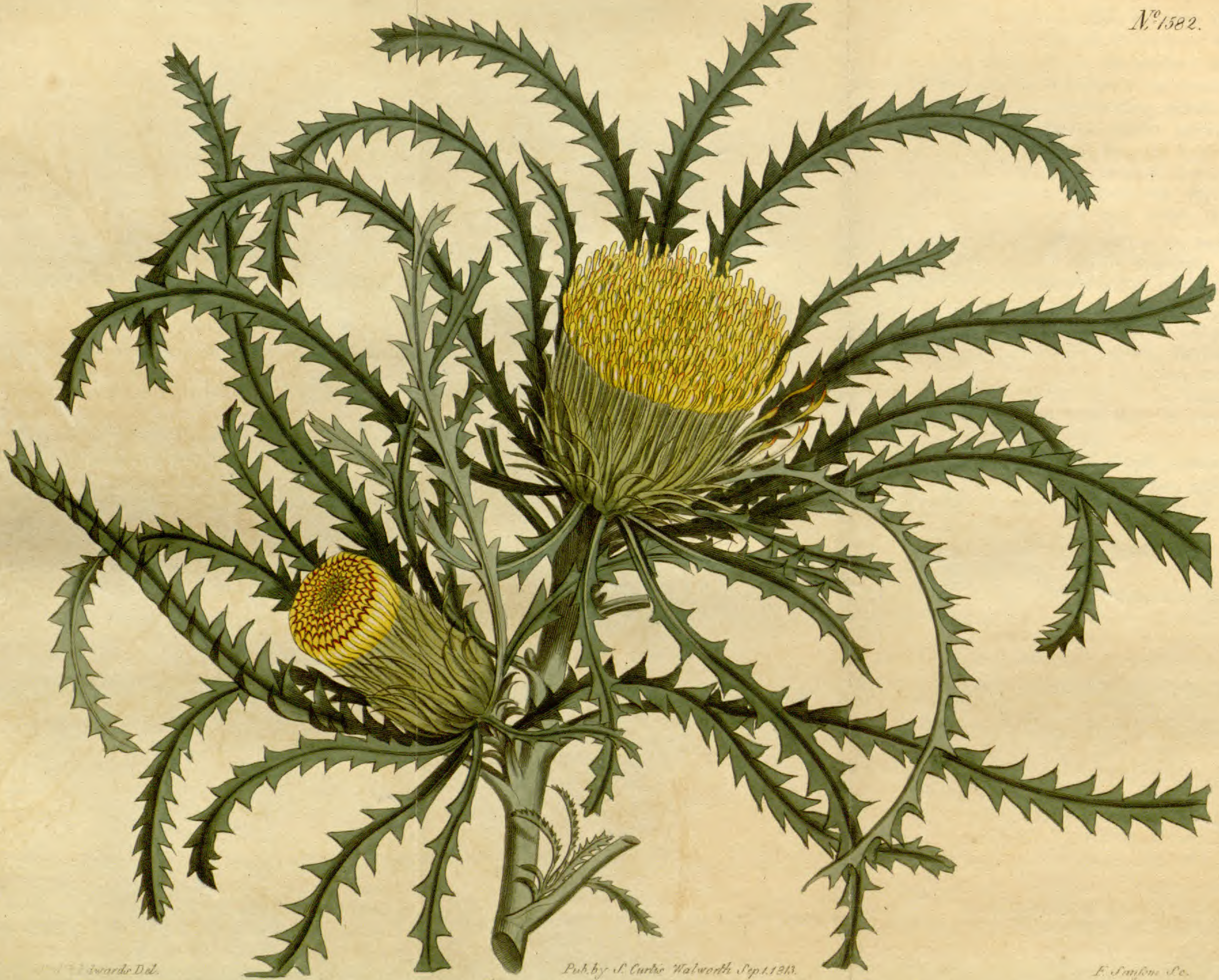
We have thought it better to omit this part of the character altogether, the ſeſſile leaves being alone ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from *cuneata*, the only ſpecies with which it is in danger of being confounded, all the others, hitherto known, having pinnatifid leaves. To this we have added another character, pointed out to us by Mr. BROWN himſelf, the hairineſs of the branches; theſe parts being clothed with ſcattered long hairs in our plant, and with a ſhort thickſet villoſity in *cuneata*.

Native of the ſouth coaſt of New-Holland, commonly called Lewin's Land, the only country which has been hitherto known to produce any ſpecies of DRYANDRA, where it affects low rocky ſituations.

Communicated from the Nurſery of Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET, on Stockwell Common.

Flowers moſt part of the year. Introduced in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD.

No. 1582.



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DRYANDRA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED DRYANDRA.

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Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1581.

Specific Character.

DRYANDRA *longifolia;* foliis linearibus pinnatifidis longiſſimis acutis ſubtus cinereo-tomentoſis: baſi attenuata integerrima: lobis triangularibus adſcendentibus decurrentibus margine recurvis, involucri bracteis elongato-linearibus ſubulato accuminatis margine barbatis extus glabris, corollæ [perianthii] unguibus baſi lanatis ſupra pubeſcentibus: laminis piloſiuſculis, caule tomentoſo. *Brown Prod. Nov. Holl. p.* 398. *Linn. Tranſ. v.* 10. *p.* 215. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. v.* 1. *p.* 221.

The original DRYANDRA of THUNBERG, being found not to be generically different from ALEURITES, previouſly eſtabliſhed by FORSTER, Mr. BROWN tells us that he "derived peculiar ſatisfaction, in giving the name of his reſpected friend, Mr. JONAS DRYANDER, to a genus ſo nearly allied to Bankſia, from which indeed it differs chiefly in infloreſcence, but in that reſpect ſo widely as to be at once diſtinguiſhable: there is alſo ſomething in the habit, eſpecially in the leaves of the greater number of ſpecies, by which, independent of the parts of fructification, the genus is pretty certainly indicated, and it is worthy of notice, that, while Bankſia is generally ſpread over all the coaſt of New-Holland, and of Van Diemen's Iſland, Dryandra has hitherto been obſerved only on that part of the ſouth coaſt, called Lewin's Land, where, however, its ſpecies are nearly as numerous and abundant as thoſe of Bankſia itſelf*." This is as it ought to be, that Dryandra ſhould have the neareſt affinity with Bankſia.

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* Linn. Tranſ. v. 10. p. 212.

The DRYANDRA *longifolia* is a very fine ſhrub, with much larger flowers than thoſe of the ſpecies figured in the preceding plate. Native of Lewin's Land, the ſouth coaſt of New-Holland, growing upon rocky hills.

We were favoured with the ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken by our friend Mr. AITON, from the Royal gardens at Kew, in February laſt. Introduced in 1805. It does not appear to have flowered when the firſt volume of the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis was publiſhed.

RIBES RESINOSUM. CLAMMY CURRANT.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, et *ſtamina* calyci inſerta. *Stylus* bifidus. *Bacca* polyſperma, infera.

Specific Character and Synonym.

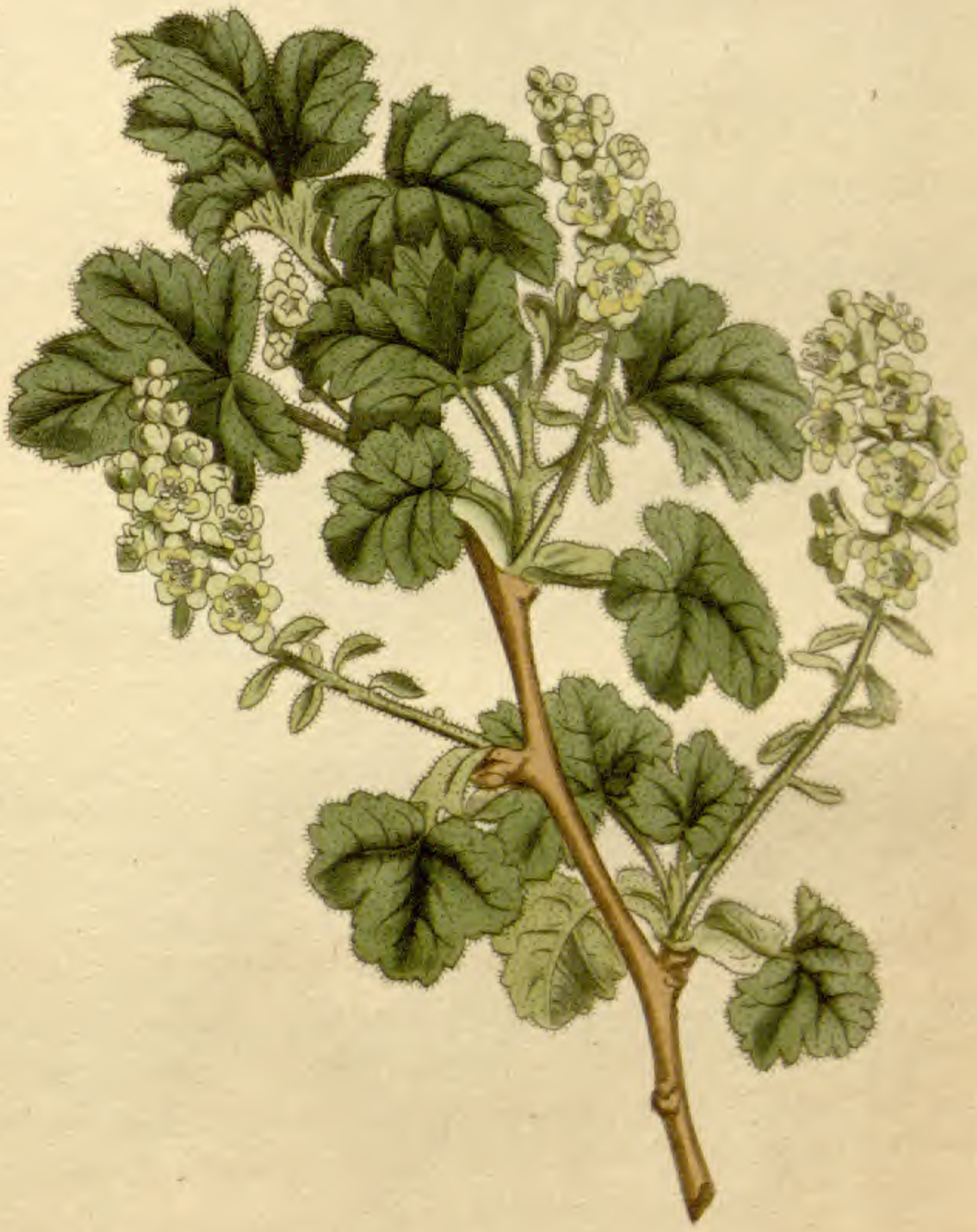
RIBES *reſinoſum;* piloſo glanduloſum racemis erectis, calycibus planiuſculis trinerviis, bracteis lingulatis pedicello longioribus, foliis ſubquinquelobis obtuſis crenatis.

RIBES *reſinoſum;* inerme, omnibus partibus pilis reſinoſo-glanduloſis tectum, foliis 3—5-lobatis ſubrotundis, racemis erectis, calycibus planiuſculis, petalis obtuſe rhomboideis, bracteis linearibus pedicello longioribus, baccis hirſutis. *Purſh Fl. Bor.-Am. p.* 163. inedit.

The whole plant is covered with glandular hairs which exude a clammy juice. The *calyx* is large, ſpreading, and rounded, three times larger than the yellow fleſhy *petals.* The bractes, which continue after the flowers, fall off are tongue-ſhaped, hollowed, and very glandular. The *leaves* are five-lobed, but the lower lobes are leſs defined, and frequently obſolete. The broad ſtipules or wings on the footſtalk ſeen in the figure, generally diſappear before the leaf is expanded.

It has been cultivated eight or nine years at Meſſrs. FRASER'S, of Sloane-Square, whoſe father firſt diſcovered it in the mountains of North-America; it has been alſo ſome years in the garden of GEORGE ANDERSON, Eſq. by whom we have been repeatedly favoured with ſpecimens; but no where has it produced fruit: indeed from the ſmallneſs of the germen and the ſphacelated appearance of the ſtigmas we ſuſpect this ſpecies to be diœcious, and that we have only the male plant. Flowers in April and May. Propagated by cuttings.

Nº 1583.



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Syd^{m} Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Sep. 1. 1813. F. Sanſom ſc.

POTHOS SAGITTATA. ARROW-LEAVED POTHOS.

****

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha. Spadix ſimplex floribus tectus. *Cal.* o. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* diſperma.

Specific Character.

POTHOS *ſagittata;* foliis cordatis acutis: lobis divaricatis, ſpatha reflexa ſpadicem erectum æquante.

Our drawing of this POTHOS, a native, we believe, of the Weſt-Indies, was taken at Mr. VERE's of Kenſington-Gore. It appears to differ from *cordata* chiefly in the form of the poſterior lobes of the leaf, which, in the latter, are never without a projecting portion from the middle of the inner margin, making them approach near to, though they do not always overlap one another.

The POTHOS *ſagittata* is undoubtedly different from the ARUM acinis amethyſtinis of PLUMIER, the only ſynonym quoted by LINNÆUS to his POTHOS *cordata;* this figure alſo appears to be very unlike the plant uſually known by this name in our collections; and from this laſt we apprehend that ours differs, not only in the form of the leaf as mentioned above, but in its ſmaller ſize, and in the reflected ſpathe and more cylindrical ſpadix.

Native of the Weſt-Indies. Flowers in Auguſt. May be propagated by offsets from the root.

No. 1585.

Sydm. Edwards Del.
Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Octr. 1813.
F. Sansom Sc.

PHYLLOMA ALOIFLORUM. THE BOURBON ALOE.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Inflor. erecta, bracteolis ſingularibus interſtincta. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, tubuloſo-connivens, laciniis imbricatis. *Stam.* immediate hypogyna, erecta, incluſa; *fil.* filiformia, æqualia; *anth.* erectæ, ovatæ. *Stylus* ſetaceus; *ſtig.* ſimplex. *Bacca* coriaceo-carnoſa, oblato-ſphærica, ſulcis 3 ſuturis totidem intermediis levius notata, 3-loc., loculis biſeriate polyſpermis; *ſem.* horizontalia, oblonga, anguloſa, teſta cruſtaceo-cartilaginea nigro-ſplendente epidermide ſolutili opacata; *albumen* amygdalinum. *G.*

OBS. *Palmoideo-arboreſcens;* caudex *ſimplex, lignoſus;* folia *ſimplicia, terminalia, numeroſa, conferta, faſciculato-divergentia inferiora recurva, imbricato-amplexicaulia, lorato-elongata, lanceolato-attenuata, convoluto-concava, coriaceo-incraſſata, margine rubra cartilaginea ſpinuloſo-ſerrata;* caules *axillares, plures, iſtis breviores, complanato-ancipites, racemoſo-paniculati,* racemuli *pauci, multiflori, aſſurgenti-divergentes, foliolo arido ad diviſuram;* pedicelli *filiformes, aſſurgentes, flore ſublongiores;* bracteolæ *aridæ ovato-acuminatæ. Ab* ALOE *diſcrepat ſtaminibus non inclinatis fructuque non capſulari; a* DRACÆNA *filamentis haud medio incraſſatis, baccæque loculis haud monoſpermis; ab utraque habitu ſatis diverſum.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYLLOMA *aloiflorum.* G.
DRACÆNA *marginata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 454. *ed.* 2. 2. 277.
Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. 157.
ALOE *marginata. Willd. En. Pl. Hort. Berol.* 383.
ALOE *marginalis. Decandolle Pl. Gr.* 31. *cum Ic.*
ALOE *purpurea. Lamarck Encyc.* 1. 85.

Stem in our oldeſt ſpecimens about eight feet high, and nearly the thickneſs of a man's thigh; *leaves* ſmooth, about three feet long, 2—3 inches broad at their baſe, of a clear green colour; *corolla* about three-parts of an inch long, with the circumference of a common quill, yellow ſuffuſed with browniſh red on the outſide. Native of the Iſland of Bourbon. Introduced into this country in 1766, by Monſ. RICHARD. A ſtove plant.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen that flowered at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelſea, in June laſt, where it often ripens its fruit, which is about the ſize and ſhape of a bullace-plum. *G.*

No. 1586.

Syd.m Edwards Del.   Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1813.   F. Sansom Sc.

AMARYLLIS TUBISPATHA. MR. GRIFFIN'S AMARYLLIS.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *tubiſpatha; (uniflora; faux nuda;)* foliis paucis *(trinis)*, ligulato-linearibus, canaliculato-concavis, ſurſum explicatioribus, obtuſulis, ſcapum ſub tempore floreſcendi æquantibus; ſcapo *(nunc binis)* ſubcompreſſe tereti, prominule nervuloſo, fiſtuloſo; ſpatha univalvi, arido-membranacea, erecta, cylindrica, bifida ſegmentis acuminatis oppoſitis; pedunculo ea duplo longiori, ſtricto, tereti, florem æquante; germine curtato-cylindrico, obtuſe trigono, triſulco, utrinque rotundato, loculis polyſpermis; corolla ſubnutante, regulari, hexapetalo-partita, turbinato-elongata ſ. cucullato-campanulata; tubo ſubnullo, laciniis baſi intus breviſſime connexis, ſpathulato-oblongis, non uncinatis, deorſum ſubunguiculato-attenuatis, lamina elliptica recta cum brevi acumine, extimis fere duplo latioribus intimas aliquantum breviores imbricato-concludentibus; ſtaminibus duplo brevioribus, breviſſime adnatis, laxe faſciculatis, declinato-aſſurgentibus, alternis longioribus; ſtylo decurſu ſimili, longiori, incluſo; ſtigmatibus 3, linearibus, replicatis. *G.*

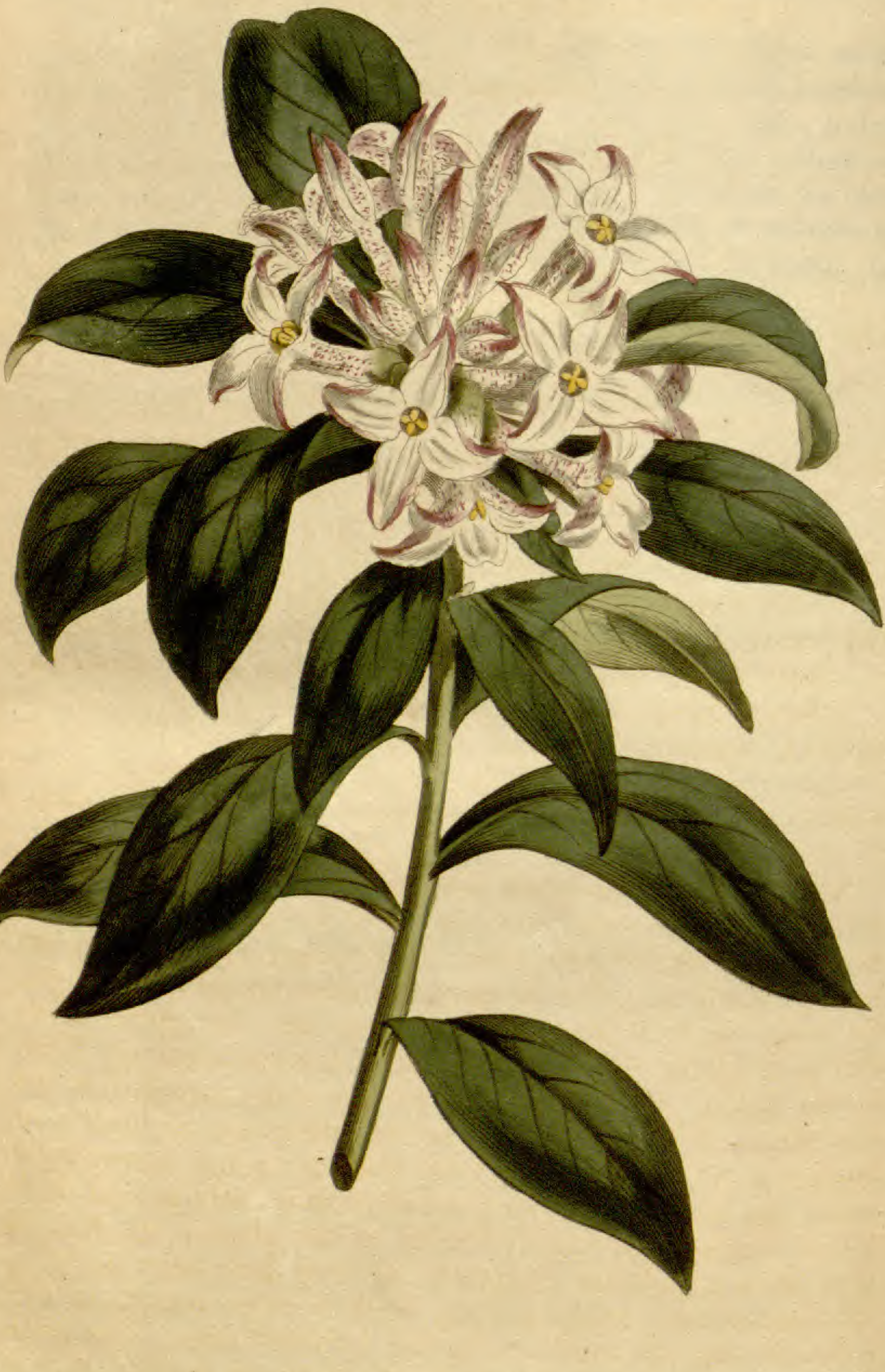
AMARYLLIS *tubiſpatha. L'Heritier Sert. Angl.* 9. *Nobis ſupra No.* 1089, *in Spec. Synth. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 51.

Bulb tunicate, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg, integuments membranous, dark-brown; *leaves* 2—3 lines broad; *ſcape* 3—4 inches long, nearly the thickneſs of a common quill, green, except at the baſe, where it is purpliſh; *flower* about two inches long, *ſegments* lanceolate, green downwards, *laminæ* clear white, a ſlight degree of fragrance ſomewhat reſembling that of tuberoſe may be perceived when we hold it near us; *germen* containing 30—40 white ovula, green. The ſpecies appears to have been firſt taken up by L'HERITIER, from a ſpecimen without leaves

in Commerson's Herbarium, brought from Buenos Ayres. The preſent plant (probably the firſt living one that has been ever ſeen in Europe) was received by Mr. Griffin from a friend in Jamaica, who was informed that it had been procured by a perſon reſiding "on one of the back ſettlements in the blue mountains of that Iſland."

The ſpecimen, from which our drawing has been made, flowered laſt July in Mr. Griffin's hot-houſe at South Lambeth for the firſt time; the corolla had a pinkiſh hue when it firſt ſhewed itſelf in bud, but ſoon loſt all veſtige of that colour.—We have never met with the ſpecies in any Herbarium we have had acceſs to. From the length of the peduncle, in relation to the ſcape, the ſpathe appears as if in the middle of the latter. *G.*

No. 1587.



Sydm Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1813.

F. Sansom Sc.

DAPHNE ODORA. SWEET-SCENTED DAPHNE.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida, marceſcens, *Stamina* includens. *Drupa* 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *odora*; capitulo terminali ſubſeſſili multifloro, foliis ſparſis oblongo-lanceolatis glabris. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 26. *ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 411. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 412. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. *p.* 91. *t.* 47. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 3. *p.* 54. *t.* 351. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 17. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 435.

DAPHNE *odora*; floribus aggregatis ſeſſilibus terminalibus, foliis ovatis alternis glabris. *Thunb. Jap.* 159. *Banks Ic. Kæmpf. t.* 16. *Lour. Cochin.* 237.

SJIKO. *Kæmpf. Amœn. Exot. faſc.* 5. *p.* 844.

The flowers in our plant are conſiderably larger and more coloured than repreſented in the figure given us in the Exotic Botany or in that of JACQUIN. The former circumſtance has been probably owing to the more free admiſſion of air and light, the latter we ſhall attempt to account for. It appears to us that in its natural ſtate the *capitulum* of flowers is entirely ſeſſile in the boſom of the leaves, which are more crowded at the extremities of the branches; and that there are no bractes or ſmaller floral leaves, or in ſome inſtances a few immediately under the flowers. In our plant there were only two or three leaves ſmaller, but exactly ſimilar to the others; the flowers grew from a globular receptacle on very ſhort hairy pedicles, the place of their inſertion being marked on the receptacle with a double ring, the outer one having a ciliated edge. But when the flowering is deferred later in the ſpring or artificial heat is applied from the plants beginning to ſhoot, the capitulum of flowers is puſhed forward, upon a ſort of peduncle, from which many young leaves are put forth. Theſe have been deſcribed as bractes, we conſider them as more or leſs perfect leaves, the conſequence of the premature elongation of the branch: a circumſtance very likely to have the effect of weakening the bloſſoms.

Daphne *odora* generally paſſed in our Nurſeries for ſome years as the *indica*, deſcribed by Osbeck as having oppoſite leaves and a ſtem only a ſpan in height; which ſpecies has probably never been ſeen in this country. That, however, deſcribed as the *indica*, by Loureiro, ſeems to be very ſimilar to *odora*, and may, perhaps, only be a variety of it with oppoſite leaves.

This plant is hardy enough to ſurvive our winters in the open air; but flowering in the coldeſt ſeaſon, from December to March, it requires protection on that account. Indeed, unleſs the ſeaſon prove ſavourable, it frequently fails of flowering altogether, otherwiſe it would be a moſt deſirable acquiſition; producing its highly fragrant flowers at a ſeaſon when it has few rivals.

The figure by L'Heritier, quoted in the former edition of Hortus Kewenſis, we believe was never publiſhed.

Introduced in 1771, by Benjamin Torin, Eſq. Communicated by Meſſrs. Loddiges and Sons, by whom we are informed that it is propagated by cuttings; that the ſoil which ſuits it beſt is a mixture of loam and bog earth; and that its flowering is promoted by placing it on the flue of the ſtove.

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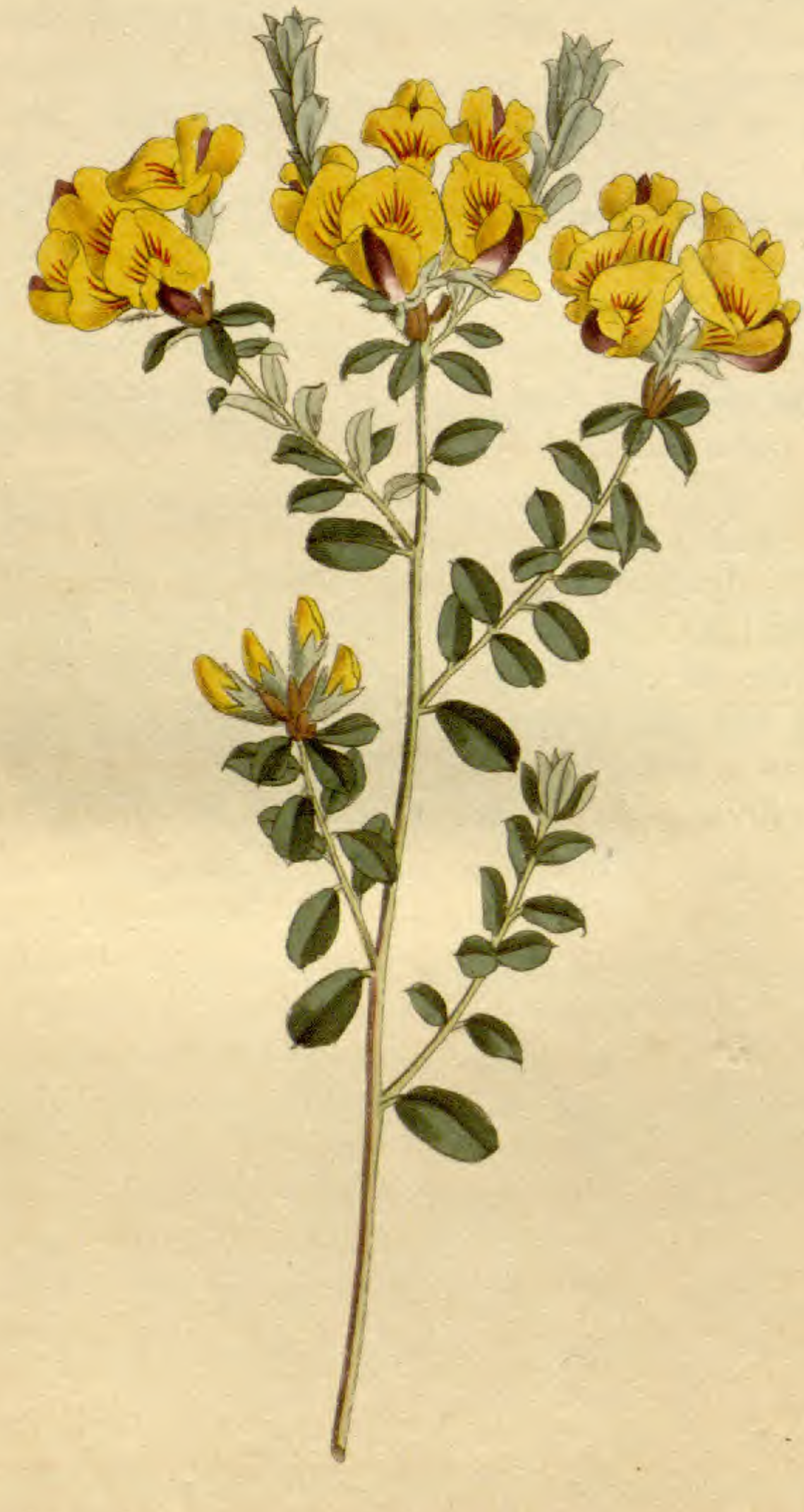

Del. Pub by S. Curtis Walworth Oct 1 1813 F. Sansom Sc.

PULTENÆA STRICTA. UPRIGHT PULTENÆA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, labiis proportionatis, bibracteatus (bracteis ſæpius ipſo tubo inſidentibus). *Cor.* papilionacea. *Germen* ſeſſile, diſpermum. *Stylus* ſubulatus, adſcendens. *Stigma* ſimplex. *Strophiola* ſeminis lobis poſticis inciſis. BROWN.

Specific Character.

PULTENÆA *ſtricta;* capitulis terminalibus, foliis obovatis mucronatis glaberrimis, caule ſtricto, calycibus leguminibuſque piloſis.

The PULTENÆA *ſtricta* is a low upright ſhrub with erect ſomewhat ſilky branches. *Leaves* moſtly alternate, but ſometimes oppoſite, obovate, obtuſe with a ſmall curved mucro, quite ſmooth on the upper ſurface and minutely dotted underneath. *Flowers* in ſmall umbels (3—6) at the extremities of the branches, on ſhort *pedicles* furniſhed at their inſertion with brown ſcaly *bractes.* *Calyx* hairy, bilabiate: *upper lip* two-toothed: *lower lip* three-toothed, *teeth* ſharp-pointed, divaricate; *appendages* or ſuperior *bractes* two, ſubulate. *Vexillum* orbicular, emarginate, bright yellow ſtreaked with red at the lower part: *Alæ* ſhorter than vexillum, yellow. *Carina* longer than the alæ, dark purple at the point, paler downwards.

We were favoured with this very pretty little ſhrub from Meſſrs. BASSINGTON's Nurſery at Kingſland, in June 1812. It is not recorded in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, nor have we obſerved it in any other collections about town. Mr. BROWN informs us that it is a native of Van Diemen's iſland. It was from this gentleman's indigenous ſpecimens that we learned that the legume is hairy; and alſo that the under ſurface of the leaves is dotted, not having noted this appearance in the living plant.

May be conſidered as a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub. Flowers in June. Propagated by ſeeds and probably by cuttings.

No. 1589.

Sydm Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1813.

F. Sanſom Sc.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED TIARELLA.

* * *

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inſerta: petalis integris. *Capſ.* 1-locularis 2-valvis: valvula altera majore.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TIARELLA *cordifolia;* foliis cordatis; ſcapo erecto nudo.
TIARELLA *cordifolia;* foliis cordatis. *Sp. Pl.* 580. *Reich.* 2. 322. *Willd.* 2. 659. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 72. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Gron. Virg. ed.* 2. *p.* 63. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. *p.* 270.
TIARELLA *cordifolia;* foliis cordatis acute lobatis dentatis, dentibus mucronatis, ſcapo racemoſo. *Purſh Fl. Bor.-Am.* *p.* 313.
MITELLA nudo ſcapo. *Hort. Cliff.* 167.
MITELLA floribus ſpicatis albis, foliis Heucheræ, valva capſulæ ſuperiore alia multo breviore, ſeminibus lucidis nigris. *Clayton Mſſ. n.* 554. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 160.
CORTUSA americana flore ſpicato, petalis integris. *Herm. Parad.* 129. *ſine icone.*
CORTUSA indica vel Hedera terreſtris. *Stapel Theophraſt.* *p.* 366. *cum icone bona.*

TIARELLA *cordifolia* uſually, if not always, puts up a flowering ſtem immediately from the root, without leaves. RETZIUS has deſcribed, as a diſtinct ſpecies, one with a ſingle ſeſſile leaf on the ſcape. In the Bankſian Herbarium are ſpecimens gathered by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, at Port Trinidad, on the north-weſt coaſt of America, which have very long ſimple aſſurgent ſtems, terminated with a ſpike of flowers, and having five or ſix leaves, placed alternately, and a pair of membranaceous ſtipulæ beneath each. This may well be conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies, eſpecially as the flowers are on

pedicles much ſhorter than the flower*. But the ſame Herbarium contains a ſpecimen marked as belonging to *cordifolia*, and like it with reſpect to the length of the pedicles, communicated by Profeſſor PECK: this has two leaves on the ſcape, and the lower leaf has the ſame ſtipulæ as Mr. MENZIES's plant. Our character is intended to ſeparate theſe plants; at the ſame time, it may perhaps be doubted whether they ought not to be conſidered as mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies.

The firſt notice we find of this plant is by JO. BODÆUS A STAPEL, in his Commentaries on Theophraſtus, who has given a characteriſtic repreſentation of it, cut in wood. The figure in HERMAN's Paradiſus, uſually referred to this, can hardly belong to it. It is apetalous, has purple ſtamens, and what is ſtill more material, the pedicles of the flowers are branched.

A hardy perennial, native of North-America. Propagated by parting its roots. Communicated by the late Mr. SWAINSON, from his collection at Twickenham.

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[*] TIARELLA *menzieſii*. PURSH.

VIRGILIA CAPENSIS. VETCH-LEAVED VIRGILIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, petalis longitudine ſubæqualibus: *vexillum* lateribus non reflexis. *Stigma* imberbe. *Legumen* compreſſum, oblongum, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VIRGILIA *capenſis*; ſtaminibus deciduis baſi lanatis, germinibus tomentoſis, carina acuminata, foliolis lanceolatis. *Brown Mſſ. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 4.

PODALYRIA *capenſis*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis lanceolatis mucronatis ſubtuſincanis, leguminibus tomentoſis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 501. *Bot. Repoſ.* 347. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 453. *Lamarck Ill. t.* 326. *f.* 2.

SOPHORA *capenſis*; foliis pinnatis: foliolis numeroſis lanceolatis ſubtus tomentoſis, caule fruticoſo. *Linn. Mant.* 67. *Reich.* 2. 242. *Thunb. Prod.* 79.

SOPHORA *oroboides. Berg. Cap.* 142.

VIRGILIA is diſtinguiſhed from PODALYRIA by its compreſſed, not inflated, legume; by the vexillum not being reflexed at the ſides; and widely by its habit.

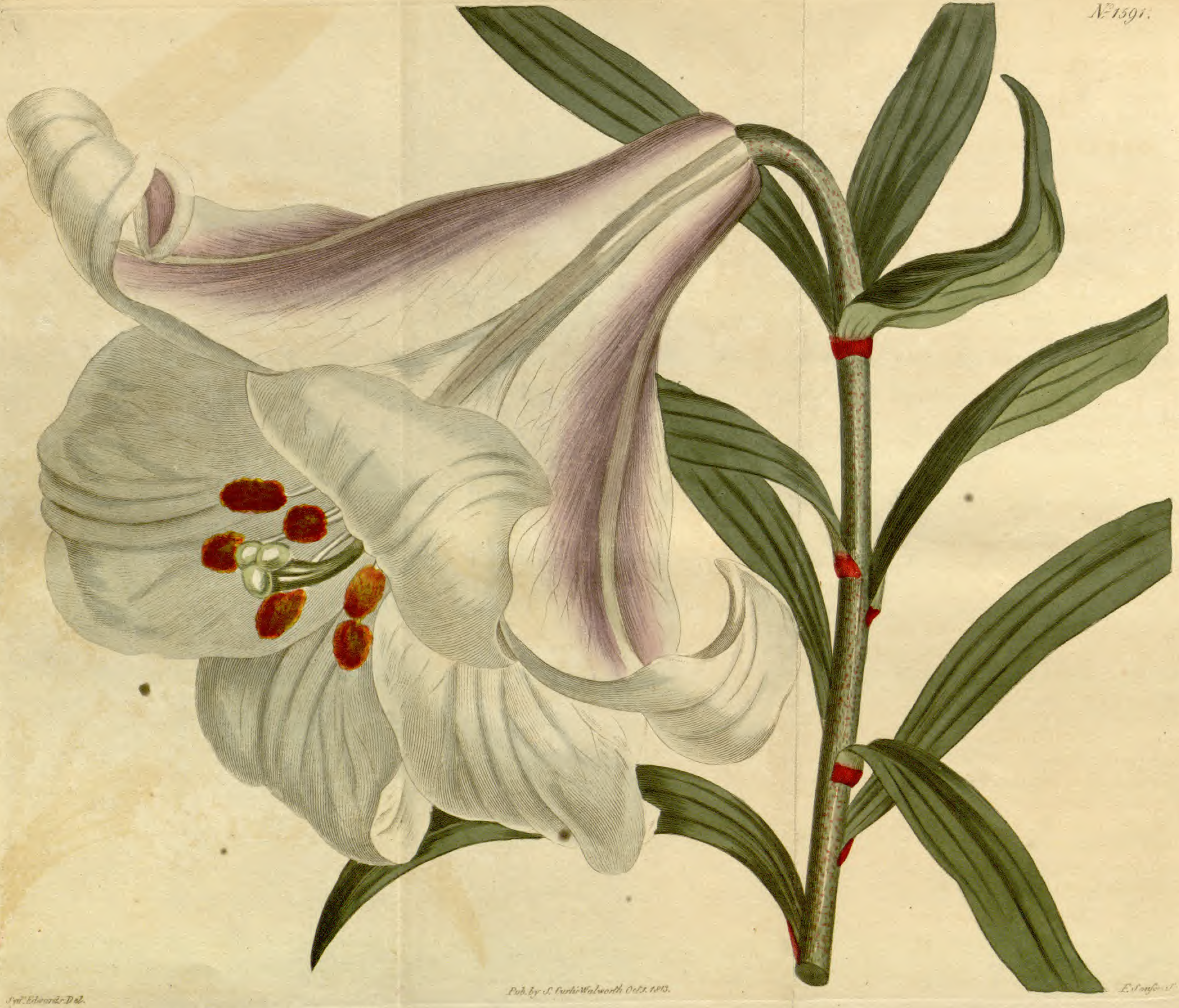
This ſpecies varies much in the ſize of the leaflets; in ſome native ſpecimens they are very narrow and ſmall and ſeldom more than twelve-paired.

It is a very handſome greenhouſe ſhrub, native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Introduced in 1767, by THOMAS CORNWALL, Eſq.

No. 1590.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1813. Sydm. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sc.

No. 1591.



Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Oct. 1. 1813.

F. Sansom sc.

[1591]

LILIUM JAPONICUM. WHITE ONE-FLOWERED JAPAN LILY.

* * *

Generic Character.—Vide No. 936.

Specific Character and Synonym.

LILIUM *japonicum;* caule unifloro, tereti, glabro; foliis caulinis, ſparſis, diſtantibus, divaricatis, paſſim per paria proximioribus, ligulato-lanceolatis, 3—5 nerviis, glabris, deorſum attenuatis, floralibus paucis uno ordine verticillatis pedunculo terminali craſſo tereti recurvo aliquoties longioribus; corolla ampla, cernuo-nutante, cucullato-campanulata recurvo-patente, laciniis intimis latioribus, lamina rotundata; ſtaminibus corolla una quarta circiter brevioribus; ſtylo hæcce parum excedente; ſtigmate clavato-capitato, tricolli. *G.*

LILIUM *japonicum. Thunb. Flor. Jap.* 133; *(excluſo Kæmpfero quoad locum citatum.) Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 85. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 240.

SAZURI. Lilium flore candido monopetalo prioris facie ex tubo unciali in ſena labia expanſo. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 871.

We have to thank Mr. AITON for the opportunity of publiſhing a figure of this rare and ornamental plant. It flowered in the Kew Gardens, in the open ground, in the month of July laſt. *Stem* about two feet high; *leaves* nearly a ſpan and half long, but narrow in proportion to their length; *flower* about a ſpan long, white, uſually ſuffuſed with purple along the middle of the back of the outer ſegments; *anthers* of a deep yellow colour; *ſtyle* and *ſtigma* green. The *Lilia* from China and Japan appear to us ſo pre-eminently ornamental, that we regret to find ſo many of the recorded ones (eſpecially *ſpecioſum* and *longiflorum)* from thoſe parts ſtill ſtrangers to our collections. The preſent ſpecies was imported from China, by the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, in 1804. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1383, l. 6, pro "1463" lege "1363."

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